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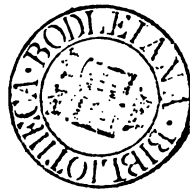
MEDICAL NOSOLOGY,

BY

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P R E F A C E.



The recent improvements made in the Medical Science, have been so numerous and of so important a character, that some change appears indispensably necessary in the system of Nosology, which has been so long the student's text book.

The frequent and well founded observations of some of the most distinguished teachers, regarding the inaccuracies of CULLEN's Treatise, have led the student to expect and anxiously to desire the appearance of some work, more in conformity with the present advanced state of medical knowledge. Such not having appeared, I have been induced (and it is to be hoped without rendering myself liable to the charge of presumption) to offer a concise treatise, containing a more systematic arrangement, and more intimately connected with the important branches of Anatomy and Physiology.

From an antiquated, but justly admired structure, raised by the celebrated CULLEN, those parts which have been

considered worthy of being preserved, and which even now command praise, have been carefully collected; whilst others have been rejected as totally useless: and in doing so, the great object has been to direct to a similar mode of improvement, the attention of some talented individual whose public situation and long experience, can give to such a production simplicity, accuracy, and a certain durability.

The progress of a system of Nosology towards perfection must be in proportion to the improvements made in the various branches on which it depends, and errors may in consequence become apparent; still it is desirable to afford in the meantime to the student the best information regarding the seat of diseases, to give him a guide under which he may class his observations, and to lay before him the just signification of every term that may be employed.

The three great Classes comprise the affections of the Sanguiferous, Nervous, and Lymphatic systems: to express the last, and with a desire to meet some objections that might be raised, the term Cachexii has been retained, signifying a primary depraved state of the fluids producing morbid actions in the solids: and to render the work of more general utility the class Cutanea has been added.

As it is desirable that the name given to a disease, should at once impress the mind with some idea of its attributes, the terminations have been altered for that purpose, thus, the names of all diseases of the first class end in *is*, of the

second in *a*, and the third in *us*, conveying the information that the affection is inflammatory, nervous, or cachectic.

Fevers and inflammations are the two orders of the first class; the two principal divisions of inflammations being those of the membranes and of the viscera; and as their consequences and not as primary diseases, it has been considered proper to arrange hemorrhagies and dropsies, although they, as it will be afterwards shown, are also frequently the results of debility and mechanical obstruction.

BICHAT's division, as pointed out in his excellent work on general Anatomy, has been adopted for the classification of nervous affections, regarding each different part of the system as presiding over separate functions.

In the class Cutanea, and under each order, is mentioned the precise part of the cutaneous structure which is affected, so that along with the simple classification of WILLAN the student is made acquainted with the nature and situation of each disease.

The notes have been made as copious as the nature of such a treatise will admit of, and the student's attention has been directed to the very valuable discoveries of LAENNEC, and to the importance of being acquainted with the signs afforded by the stethoscope.

In introducing this treatise to the attention of the medical student, I am fully aware of the numerous imperfections that exist, and which by careful observations during a long

T A B U L A

CLASSIUM, ORDINUM, ET GENERUM.



CL. I. ANGELOSES.

ORD. I.—FEBRES.

§ 1. CONTINUÆ.

1. *Ardens*
2. *Nervosa*
3. *Symptomaticæ*
4. *Exanthematicæ*
 1. *Varicellæ*
 2. *Varicellæ*
 3. *Scarlatinæ*
 4. *Rubeollæ*

5. *Miliaris*

6. *Erysipelæ*
7. *Pemphigis*
8. *Urticariæ*
9. *Pestis*.

§ 2. INTERMITTENTES.

1. *Quotidiana*
2. *Tertiana*
3. *Quartana*

ORD. II.—PHLEGMASES.

§ 1. *Phlegmases Membranarum.*

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| § 1. CELLULARIS. | 11. Cystitis |
| 1. Diffusa | 12. Urethritis |
| 2. Circumscripta | 13. Vaginitis |

§ 2. MUCOSA.

1. Pharyngitis
2. Laryngitis
3. Trachitis
4. Bronchitis
5. Gastritis
6. Enteritis
7. Colunitis
8. Conjunctitis
9. Ptituitis
10. Otitis.

§ 3. SEROSA.

1. Arachnitis
2. Pericarditis
3. Pleuritis
4. Peritonitis
5. Phlebitis

§ 4. FIBROSA.

1. Aponeurosis
2. Arthritis
3. Periostitis

§ II. *Phlegmases Viscerum.*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Encephalitis | 6. Parotitis |
| 2. Carditis | 7. Thyroiditis |
| 3. Pneumonitis | 8. Nephritis |
| 4. Splenitis | 9. Hysteritis. |
| 5. Hepatitis | |

Sequelæ morborum sunt Hæmorrhagiæ et Hydrop

CL. II. NEURICÆ.

ORD. I. — ENCEPHALICÆ.

§ 1. RELATIONALES.

1. Tetanea
2. Chorea
3. Hydrophobia
4. Epilepsia
5. Catalepsia

6. Paralysis

§ 2. MENTALES.

1. Monomania
2. Mania
3. Dementia
4. Imbecillitas.

IV

ORD. II.—NERVOSÆ.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| § 1. VITÆ ANIMALIS. | 2. Diarrhœa |
| 1. Neuralgia | 3. Cholera |
| | 4. Colica |
| § 2. VITÆ ORGANICÆ. | 5. Diabetia |
| 1. Dyspepsia | 5. Hysteria. |
-

CL. III. CACHEXII.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Scrofulus | 3. Syphilus |
| 2. Scorbutus | 4. Phthisus. |
-

CL. IV. CUTANEA.

ORD. I.—PAPULÆ.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Strophulus | 3. Prurigo. |
| 2. Lichen | |

ORD. II.—SQUAMÆ.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Lepra | 3. Pityriasis |
| 2. Psoriasis | 4. Ichthyosis. |

ORD. III.—BULLÆ.

1. Pompholyx.

ORD. IV.—PUSTULÆ.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Impetigo | 3. Ecthyma |
| 2. Porrigo | 4. Scabies. |

ORD. V.—VESICULÆ.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Vaccinia | 3. Rupia |
| 2. Herpes | 4. Eczema. |

ORD. VI.—TUBERULÆ.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Phyma | 5. Acne |
| 2. Verruca | 6. Sycosis |
| 3. Molluscum | 7. Lupus |
| 4. Vitiligo | 8. Framboesia. |

ORD. VII.—MACULÆ.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Ephelis | 3. Spilus. |
| 2. Nævus | |

A
SYSTEM
OF
MEDICAL NOSOLOGY.

MEDICAL NOSOLOGY.

DISEASES OF THE SANGUIFEROUS* SYSTEM.

A disturbance of the whole or of a part of the circulating system, with a quick pulse and increased heat.

ORDER 1.—FEVERS.

A quick pulse, increased heat and a disturbance of the functions, with languor, lassitude and diminished strength; and generally preceded by shivering or a sense of coldness.

CONTINUED.

Fevers continuing without any evident remission or intermission.

NOSOLOGY, from *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse.

* Sanguiferous, from *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to convey.

NOSOLOGIA MEDICA.

ANGEOSSES.*

Totius vel partis circulationis functiones læsæ, cum pulsu frequente et calore aucto.

ORD. I.—FEBRES.

Post horrorem plerumque, vel frigoris sensum, pulsus frequens, calor major, plures functiones læsæ, cum languore, lassitudine, et viribus imminutis.

CONTINUÆ.

Febres sine intermissione vel remissione notabili perstantes.

* Angeoses, (αγγεῖα, a vessel) diseases in which the blood vessels are chiefly implicated. *Hæmatica, Good.*

generally on the third day, and ends on the fifth, in the course of eight days they suppurate and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving little pits in the skin.

1. *Distinct small pox* with a few distinct pustules, having circular margins and turgid, the fever ceasing on the eruption breaking out.

2. *Confluent small pox*, with numerous confluent pustules having irregular margins, flaccid, and with little elevation, the fever continuing after the eruption has appeared.

SPECIES II.—CHICKEN POX. Pimples after a short and slight acute fever, which run into pustules like the small pox, they seldom suppurate, and in a few days end in crusts without leaving any scars.

III. SCARLET-FEVER.—Contagious acute fever; on the fourth day of the disease, the face being a little swelled, a florid redness in small pimples, afterwards uniting, spreads over the skin, and in three days falls off in furfuraceous scales; it is often accompanied by inflammation of the throat and followed by sedema of the lungs and anasarca.*

* Although I have met with this termination most frequently in scarlet fever and measles, yet it may be said that in eruptive diseases in general after the fever has gone off, dropsical affections remain, and prevent the patient from recovering his strength.

larum rubrarum, quæ spatio octo dierum in suppurationem, et in crustas demum abeunt, sæpe cicatrices depressas sive foveolas in cute relinquentes.

1. *Variolis discreta* pustulis paucis discretis, circumscriptione circularibus, turgidis, febre eruptione facta protinus cessante.

2. *Variolis confluenta* pustulis numerosis confluentibus circumscriptione irregularibus, flaccidis, parum elevatis, febre post eruptionem perstante.

II. VARICELLIS.*—Papulæ post brevem febriculam erumpentes in pustulas varioli similes, sed vix in suppurationem euntes, post paucos dies in squamulas nullâ cicatrice relicta desinentes.

III. SCARLATINIS.†—Febris ardens contagiosa. Quarto morbi die facies aliquantum tumens; simul in cute passim rubor floridus, papulis exiguis tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abientibus; inflammatione tonsillare sæpe comitante, dein sæpe supervenientibus pulmonum œdemate et anasarca.

Scarlatina, Cull. Rosalia, Good. Febris rubra, Heberd. Fièvre rouge, Fièvre Scarlatine, F.

* Varicellis dimin. of varia.

† Scarlatinis, from the Italian word scarlatto, a deep red.

IV. MEASLES.—A contagious acute fever, occurring once only during life, with sneezing, a flow of thin humor from the eyes, and a dry and hoarse cough. On the fourth day, or a little later, the small pimples hardly elevated, break out in clusters, and after three days terminate by desquamation of the cuticle.

V. MILIARY-FEVER.—After an acute fever, small red vesicles distinct, but crowded, appear over the surface, remain for a short time and generally terminate in desquamation.

VI. St. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Acute fever with defined but irregular redness of the skin, attended with much heat, and terminating in desquamation, or small blisters.

VII. VESICULAR-FEVER.—Vesicles varying much in size, appear on the surface, about the sixth or seventh day they collapse and discharge a thin serosity.

Malignant pustule — is erysipelatous inflammation, with gangrene of the skin and cellular substance.

IV. RUBEOLIS.*—Febris ardens conta-
 giosa semel tantum in decursu vitæ ali-
 quem afficiens, cum sternutatione, epiphora et tussis
 sicca et rauca. Quarto die vel paulo serius erumpunt
 papulæ exiguæ, confertæ, vix eminentes, et post tres
 dies in squamulas furfuraceas abeunt.

V. MILIARIS.†—Post febrem ardentem,
 parvæ vesiculæ rubræ, discretæ, sed con-
 fertæ, per cutem erumpunt: per breve
 tempus manent et sæpe in squamulas fur-
 furaceas abeunt.

VI. ERYSIPELIS.‡—Febris ardens; in
 cute rubor floridus margine irregulare sed
 discretæ, calore magno comitante, in squa-
 mulas furfuraceas vel vesiculas parvas
 abiens.

VII. PEMPHIGIS.§—Vesiculæ magnitu-
 dine variæ per cutem erumpunt; circiter
 diem sextam vel septimam collabentes
 tandem serum tenuem effundentes.

* Rubeolis, from *ruber*, red—this disease is also called *morbilli*.

† Miliaris, from *milium*, millet.

‡ Erysipelis, from *εἶναι* to draw, and *πρὸς* adjoining, because the surrounding parts participate in the affection. It is also called *ignis sacer*.

§ Pemphigis from *πυμφίξ* a vesicle.

VIII. NETTLE-RASH.—After a slight fever, red spots as if the skin were stung with nettles appear; they are attended by much itching and terminate in resolution or desquamation.*

IX. THE PLAGUE.—A severe contagious fever, with symptoms of extreme debility, an eruption of buboes and carbuncles appearing, but on no fixed day.

INTERMITTENT.

Fevers generally arising from miasma,† consisting of many paroxysms commencing with shivering; and of as many intermissions or at least remissions.

G. I. QUOTIDIAN.—Similar paroxysms after an interval of about twenty four hours, and the accessions taking place in the morning.

G. II TERTIAN.—Similar paroxysms after an interval of about forty eight hours, the accessions taking place at noon.

* All the exanthematic affections which have been now described, are inflammations of the cutis vera.

† Miasma, from *μῑασμα*, to infect.

VIII. URTICARIS.—Post brevem febri-
 endam, rubores maculosi, urticarum punc-
 turas referentes per cutem sparsi, pruritu
 molesto comitante, in squamulas vel reso-
 lutionem abeuntes.

{ Urticaria, *Cell.*
 Goph.—Scarlatina
 articulata, *Sars.*
 Fièvre urtica, *F.*

IX. PASTIL.—Febria gravis, maxime contagiosa cum
 summa debilitate. Incerto morbi dje, eruptio bubo-
 num et anthracum.

INTERMITTENTES.

Febres plerumque miasmate ortæ, ex paroxysmis
 pluribus cum horroribus manifestis, totidemque inter-
 missionibus saltem remissionibus constantes.

G. I. QUOTIDIANA.—Paroxysmi si-
 miles intervallo viginti quatuor circiter
 horarum; accessionibus matutinis.

{ Quotidianus, *Good.*
 Fièvre quotidienne,
F.

G. II. TERTIANA.—Paroxysmi simi-
 les intervallo quadraginta octo circiter ho-
 rarum; accessionibus meridianis.

{ Tertianus, *Good.*
 Fièvre tierce, *F.*

* Urticaris, from urtica, a nettle.

† Paroxysmus, from *παρὰ*, about and *ὄψις*, acute, a paroxysm
 is the duration of the febrile attack. (Accessio.) The accession
 is the commencement of the paroxysm.

G. III. QUARTAN.—Similar paroxysms after an interval of about seventy two hours, the accessions taking place in the afternoon.

ORDER II.—INFLAMMATIONS.*

Fever more or less acute with some local pain and disturbance of the functions.

OF MEMBRANES.

G. I. CELLULAR.†—Increased heat, pungent

* The effects of inflammations in general are effusion, hemorrhage, adhesion, suppuration, granulation, ulceration, cicatrization, induration and gangrene.

† The morbid states of the cellular membrane are vascular sarcoma α , melanosis β , tubercle γ , cysts, hydatids δ , ossification, atheroma ϵ , and its varieties.

α Sarcoma, from *σάρξ*, flesh; a fleshy excrescence. Custom has sanctioned the improper application of this term, as in medullary sarcoma.

β Melanosis, from *μαλας*, black; a collection of a dark fluid—probably blood which has undergone some peculiar change.

γ Tubercle, a circumscribed tumour very frequently met with in the lungs, and constituting the disease called consumption.

δ Hydatids, from *ὕδωρ*, water; a small bladder distended with aqueous fluid and generally supposed to be possessed of vitality.

ϵ Atheroma, from *Ἀθήρωμα*, pulse; an encysted soft tumour.

G. III. QUARTANA.—Paroxysmi si-
miles, intervallo septuaginta duarum circi-
ter horarum; accessionibus pomeridianis.

ORD. II.—PHLEGMASES.* { Phlegmasia, *Cull.*
 { *Phlogetica*, *Good.*

Febris plus aut minus ardens, dolore topico, simul
læsâ partis internæ functione.

MEMBRANARUM.

G. I. CELLULARIS.†—Calor major, dolor pun-

* Phlegmasia, from *φλεγω*, to burn.

Phlegmasia dolens, is an affection which takes place in the
puerperal state, and is ascribed to an inflammation of the subcu-
taneous cellular membrane, to an inflammation of the veins, or
lymphatic vessels.

Furunculus, from *furo* to rage; a circumscribed conical, hard,
painful and hot tumour, consisting of an inflammation of the cel-
lular substance which fills the papilla of the dermis.

Anthrax, from *ανθραξ*, a burning coal. Carbuncle. The be-
nigna carbuncle is an advanced stage of phlegmon, or circumscri-
bed cellular inflammation, in which the oscule mortifies and a
blackish crust is formed.

Malignant carbuncle. A very hard and painful tumour, livid
and black in its centre; a very bad symptom in pestilential diseases;
it consists of inflammation with gangrene of the skin and cellular
membrane.

pain often throbbing, redness and swelling, and generally terminating in suppuration.*

1. *Diffuse.* A general redness, not much swelling, a burning pain, much heat, and generally terminating in suppuration.

2. *Circumscribed.* A round prominent tumour, intensely red, with severe pulsating pain, and generally terminating in the formation of an abscess.

G. II. MUCOUS.—Pain and redness, the secretion being at first suppressed, afterwards copious.

II PHARYNGITIS. Swelling and redness in the pharynx, with difficult deglutition, the respiration being free.

III LARYNGITIS.† 1. *Simple.* Difficulty of breath-

* When an inflammation of the cellular membrane does not terminate in resolution or suppuration, an effusion takes place which produces an agglutination of its filaments.

† Laryngitis is confined to the membrane, extending from the epiglottis to the first ring of the trachea.

In laryngitis, the sub-mucous cellular tissue becomes infiltrated with sero-albuminous fluid, a state which sometimes produces suffocation

gens sæpe pulsatis, rubore et tumore, et sæpe in suppurationem abientes.

1. *Diffusa*. Rubor diffusus, calor major, dolor urens, non magno tumore, et in suppurationem plerumque abientes.

2. *Circumscripta*. Tumor circumscriptus, rubore vivido, magno dolore pulsatili, in apostema* abiens. Phlegmone Callosa, Saur. Good.

G. II. MUCOSA.—Dolor et rubor, secretionem subititio morbi suppressa, postea copiosa.

II. PHARYNGITIS.†—Tumor et rubor pharyngis, deglutitione difficili, respiratio una satis commoda. Cyanache; pharyngis, Saur. Cull.

III LARYNGITIS.||—1. *Simplex*. Dyspnœa, dolor

* Apostema, from ἀποστήμι, recedere.

Apostema. Post phlegmasiam, remittentibus dolore et pulsatione, tumor albescens, mollis fluctuans pruriens. Cull.

Pus appears to derive its character from some peculiar alterations which the albumen of the blood has undergone and which may be considered as its chemical element.

† Pharyngitis—pharynx from φάρυγξ, to convey.

‡ Cyanache from κυων, a dog, and ἀγγειον, to suffocate.

|| Laryngitis—larynx, λαρυγξ.

ing, pain in the larynx increased by pressure, by coughing and by speaking, attended by the mucous rattle and an alteration of the voice, and often terminating in a thickening of the membrane.

Hooping Cough. * { 2. *Convulsive laryngitis.* A convulsive cough, generally attacking children but once during life, coming on by fits which after lasting for some time, are interrupted by a deep hooping inspiration, and terminate by a flow of colourless ropy phlegm.

IV. TRACHITIS.—Soreness along the trachea increased by pressure and by inspirations.

1. *Simple.* Pain, frequent short cough, voice hoarse, mucous rattle, and deglutition not impeded.

* Hooping-cough—Chin-cough—Kin-cough—or Kind-cough, from the German *Kind*, a child.

Convulsive laryngitis extends along the trachea and bronchiæ.

laryngis, pressu, tussi et loquela auctus rhonco* mucoso et paraphoniâ comitantibus, sæpe membranæ crassitudine desinentes.

2. *Convulsiva.* Tussis convulsiva, in-
fantibus plerumque infestans et semel tan-
tum in decursu vitæ, per paroxysmos
subiens, qui aliquandiu manentes, cum inspiratione
sonora, iterata, dirimuntur et in fluxum pituitæ pellu-
cidæ viscidæque desinunt.

IV. TRACHITIS.† — Teneritas trachææ, {
pressu, inspirationeque auctus. { Cyhanche trachea-
lis, Cull. Sauv.

1. *Simplex.* Dolor, tussis brevis et frequens, vox rauca, rhonco mucoso, deglutitione parum impeditâ.

* Rhoncus, from ῥῆγξω, sterto. Rhoncus mucosus is discovered by the ear and the stethoscope.

Stethoscope, from στήθος, pectus, and σκοπέω, exploro.

Dysphagia, from δυσ, male and φάγω, edo. Pain or obstruction in swallowing, without inflammation.

Dyspnœa, from δυσ, difficult, and πνέω, to breathe.

Orthopnœa, from ὀρθός, erect, and πνέω, breathing; breathing in the erect posture.

† Paraphonia, from παρα, wrong and φωνή, sound.

‡ Trachitis — trachea, from τραχύς, rough.

Croup.* } 2. *Plastic*. Pain in the trachea and larynx, a peculiar change in the voice, much difficulty of breathing, cough coming on in fits, sibilant respiration, with the formation generally of an internal false membrane.

V. *BRONCHITIS*.—Pain and soreness of the trachea, and bronchial tubes, with hoarseness and cough, and generally terminating by a free expectoration.

1. *Mucous*. Pain attended by the grave sonorous or sibilant rattle and a dry cough, which is afterwards followed by a mucous expectoration.

2. *Pituitous*. Oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, violent cough, sibilant or mucous rattle, countenance livid, and terminating by a copious pituitous expectoration.

* Croup begins immediately below the cricoid cartilage, and extends along the bronchial tubes. The false membrane it is generally believed, is produced by the coagulation of the albumen. *Andral* attributes it to the presence of fibrine.

By *Laennec*, the pulmonary catarrhs are divided into—The acute mucous. The chronic mucous. The pituitous, and the dry and latent, to which are also added hooping-cough and symptomatic catarrh.

The most frequent consequences of severe or repeated attacks of catarrh, are dilations of the bronchia, emphysema and œdema of the lungs.

2. *Plastica.* Dolor tracheæ et pharyngis, vox modo peculiari mutata, dyspnœaurgens, tussis paroxysmis adoriens, cum inspiratione sibilante, membrana falsa intrinsecus formata.

V. BRONCHITIS.*—Dolor, cum tracheæ et { Catarrhus,† Cull.
bronchiorum teneritate, tussis, vox rauca
et plerumque cum sputo copioso abiens.

1. *Mucosa.* Dolor cum roncho sonoro gravi vel sibilanti, et tussi sicca, sputo mucī sequente.

2. *Pituitosa.*‡ Angustia in pectore sensus, dyspnœa, tussisurgens, ronchus sibilans vel mucosus, vultus lividus, sputo pituitoso copiosoque abientes.

* Bronchitis—bronchia, from βρογχος, the throat.

† Catarrhus, from καταρρεω, to flow down.

‡ Pituitosa, from pituita, phlegm.

3. *Dry.* Dyspnoea, particularly after meals and exercise, the rattle always sibilant, a dry cough lasting for a few days, then a pearly expectoration sometimes mixed with phlegm.*

VI. GASTRITIS.—1. *Acute.* Acute fever, with pain and heat in the epigastrium, dryness of throat, much thirst, intense redness at the tip of the tongue, a desire for cold drinks, with nausea and vomiting.

2. *Chronic.* Pain in the epigastrium, produced by

*EMPHYSEMA of the lungs may be considered as the most frequent result of the dry, the chronic mucous, and pituitous bronchites; in this affection the air cells of the lungs are much distended, sometimes they are ruptured and considerable projections appear on the surface of the lung; this constitutes the pulmonary emphysema of *Laennec*.

INTERLOBULAR emphysema, is the infiltration of air into the cellular substance between the lobules of the lung.

The symptoms of emphysema are a constant difficulty of breathing, the lips appear swollen and are sometimes livid—there is a clear sound on percussion—the respiratory murmur is inaudible—and there is frequently present the dry crepitous rattle, with large bubbles.

* Emphysema, from *εμφυσαν*, to inflate, this constitutes the affection on which asthma most frequently depends.

3. *Sicca.* Dyspnœa, præcipue post cibum et exertationem, rhoncus semper sibilans, tussis sicca, paucos dies manens, dein sputum margaritaceum,* aliquando pituitâ mistum.

VI. GASTRITIS. †—1 *Acuta.* Febris ^{Gastritis,} ardens, in epigastrio ardor et dolor, fau- ^{Cull. Sans. Good.} ^{Gastrite, F.} cium siccitas, sitisurgens cum linguæ apicis rubore vivido, potionis frigida cupido, cum nausea et vomitu.

2. *Chronica.* Dolor epigastrii, pressu auctus, fe-

* Margaritaceum, from margarita, a pearl.

† Gastritis, from γαστήρ, venter.

‡ *M. Broussais* has advanced a doctrine which attributes the origin of all fevers, to an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. This is undoubtedly a correct opinion, as regards some cases of fever; but is erroneous when attempted to be applied universally.

Broussais Histoire des Phlegmasies Chroniques, Paris, 1828.

pressure, less fever, but which continues for a longer period, with nausea but seldom vomiting.

VII. ENTERITIS.—1. *Acute*. Acute fever, with heat of abdomen and pain in the course of the small intestines, increased by pressure, frequent evacuations, rarely costiveness, nausea with retching and vomiting.

2. *Chronic*. Slight heat of abdomen, which in general is not distended, with less fever and pain, bowels being easily moved.

Inflammation of
the Colon.

} VIII. COLONITIS.—1. *Acute*. Fever,
with frequent dark mucous or bilious de-
jections, griping and tenesmus.

Dysentery.*

} 2. *Chronic*. Frequently epidemic,
writhing pain about the large intestines, frequent
tenesmus with dejections of mucus mixed with blood,

* Dysentery, from *δυσ*, difficulty, and *εντερον*, the bowels.

bris minus ardens, cum nausea sed raro vomitu, morbo longiore tempore manente.

VII. ENTERITIS.*—1. *Acuta.* Febris ardens, abdominis calor, dolore intestinorum parvorum tractum sequente, pressu aucto, dejectiones frequentes, alvus raro adstricta, nausea cum vomendi cupiditate, et vomitu.

{ Enteritis,
Cull. Sauv. Good.
Enterite, F.

2. *Chronica.* Ardor levis abdominis, quod plerumque non distensum est, febre et dolore lenioribus, alvo facile solutâ.

VIII. COLONITIS.†—1. *Acuta.* Febris, mucosæ aut biliosæ dejectiones frequentes, tormina, tenesmus.‡

{ Enteritis colica,
Sauv.
Dysenterie, F.

2. *Chronica.* Sæpe epidemica,|| dolor circa tractum intestini magni torquens, tenesmus frequens, dejectiones mucosæ et

{ Dysenteria,
Sauv. Cull. Good.
Dysenterie, F.

* Enteritis, from *ἐντερος*, an intestine.

† Colonitis—colon, from *κοίλος*, hollow.

‡ Tenesmus, from *τείνω* to constringe—a continual inclination to go to stool, without a discharge.

|| Epidemica from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *δῆμος*, the people. A contagious disease which attacks many people at the same season and in the same place.

or even of blood alone, and great prostration of strength.

Inflammation of
the conjunctiva
of the eye.

} IX. CONJUNCTITIS.*—1. *Simple.* }
burning pain in the eye, increased by
action of light, with much redness and it-
ing, and an effusion of tears.

2. *Puriformis.* Redness, with much swelling of
the eye and eye-lids, a puriform discharge, and gen-
erally producing an ulceration or opacity of the cornea.

Inflammation of the
pituitary membrane
of the nose.

} X. PITUITITIS.†—Itchiness of the nares
with heaviness in the frontal sinuses, fre-
quent sneezing, loss of smell and a dis-
charge of acrid fluid.

Inflammation of the
lining membrane of
the ear.

} XI. OTITIS.‡—Violent pain darting
from the auditory canal, a continued buz-
zing sound, with a discharge of a yellow-
ish and often fetid matter.

* Conjunctitis—membrana conjunctiva.

† Pituititis—membrana pituitaria.

Anosmia, from α and $\sigma\zeta\omega$, to smell.

‡ Otitis, from $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$, the ear.

- sanguinolentæ, vel sanguinis solum, cum magno debilitate.

IX. CONJUNCTITIS.—1. *Simplex*. Dolor oculi urens, luce auctus, multo cum rubore, pruritu, et lacrymatione.

{ Ophthalmia,*
 { *Saus. Cull. Good.*
 { Ophthalmie, F.

2. *Puriformis*. Rubor, cum oculi et palpebrarum tumore, humoris puriformis detractio, et ulceratione vel corneæ opacitate sequente.

X. PITUITITIS.—Narium pruritus, in sinu frontale gravitatis sensus, cum ster- nutatione frequenti, anosmia, et acris humoris defluxus.

{ Coryza,†
 { *Saus. Cull. Good.*
 { Enchiffrement, F.

XI. OTITIS.—Dolor gravis meato auditorio adoriens, murmur perpetuum, cum humoris subflavi et sæpe fœtidi fluxus.

{ Otalgia, *Saus.* De-
 { lor otalgicus, *Hes.*
 { Douleur d'oreille, F.

* Ophthalmia, from *οφθαλμος*, the eye.

† Coryza, from *κεφα*, the head, and *ζειν*, to boil.

XII. CYSTITIS.—1. *Acute.* Acute pain and heat in the hypogastrium,* with frequent painful and ineffectual efforts to make water, and when passing, there is much pain and sometimes scalding.

2. *Chronic.* A heaviness and uneasiness of the hypogastrium, loins and perineum,† with a difficulty in making water, which is mixed with a thick viscid mucus.

Inflammation of the } XIII. URETHRITIS.—A violent itching
urethra. } at the orifice of the urethra, with pain,
which is much increased on passing urine, and is attended by a discharge of yellowish matter.

Inflammation of the } XIV. VAGINITIS.—1. *Acute.* Redness
vaginal membrane. } and itching of the labia and vagina, sometimes extending to the uterus, with pain in the groin, hypogastrium and perineum, attended with a discharge of a yellowish and afterwards of a whitish fluid.

* Hypogastrium, from *υπο*, under, and *γαστρ*, the stomach.

† Perineum, from *περι*, to flow round.

XII. CYSTITIS.*—1. *Acuta.* Hypogastrii { Cystitis, *Cult. Good.*
trii dolor ardens, et calor, cum frequente,
dolorifico et sæpe inane ad mingendum nixu, et ali-
quando in transitu dolore, et ambustionis sensu.

2. *Chronica.* Hypogastrii, lumborum, perinæi
sensus molestiæ et gravitatis, cum difficili emissionem
urinæ quæ mucosissimo viscidoque mixta.

XIII. URETHRITIS.†—Urethræ in ma- { Gonorrhœa, †
ribus pruritus molestus, dolore in mingen- { *Cult. Sauv.*
do multum aucto, et humoris puriformis { Blennorrhœa, *Good.*
fluxu. { Chaude urine, F.

XIV. VAGINITIS.—1. *Acuta.* Labiæ et vaginæ
rubor et pruritus, aliquando ad uterum tendentes, cum
inguinis, hypogastrii et perinæi dolore, et humoris
subflavi dein albi fluxu.

* Cystitis, from *κύστις*, a bag; the urinary bladder.

Dysuria, from *δύς*, difficulty, and *ουρῶν*, urine.

Ischuria, from *ἰσχεῖν*, to restrain, and *ουρῶν*, the urine. Sup-
pression of urine.

† Urethritis, urethra—*ουρῶν*, the urine.

Enuresis from *ἐνουργεῖν*, to make water. An incontinence of urine.

‡ Gonorrhœa, from *γόνι*, the semen, and *ρεῖν*, to flow.

2. *Chronic.* Slight pain of the genital organs, a copious and lasting discharge of a whitish fluid, often accompanied by impaired digestion.*

G. III. **SEROUS.**—Pain and redness, with opacity of the membrane, an effusion of a semi-transparent fluid, with a tendency to the formation of false membranes and adhesions.

I. **ARACHNITIS.**†—1. *Cerebral.* Violent headache with much heat, countenance suffused, conjunctiva injected, much restlessness, agitation and often convulsions, with disturbance of the intellectual faculties.

2. *Spinal.* Pain more or less violent and heat along the vertebral column, the head being in general drawn backwards, the intellectual faculties remaining undisturbed, and sometimes palsy of the lower extremities.

* The morbid states of the mucous membranes are inflammation, albuminouseffusion, suppuration, ulceration, hemorrhage, softening, induration, thickening producing stricture; various growths, concretions and malformations. Ulcerations of the mucous membrane are often known to cicatrize.

† Arachnoid, from *αράχνη*, a spider and *ειδος*, likeness, from its resemblance to a spider's web. Under the name Arachnitis are included (as the symptoms are the same) the inflammations of the pia mater and tunica arachnoides.

Arachnitis, and inflammations of the other membranes of the brain, are said to produce epilepsy and insanity.

II. PERICARDITIS.—1. *Acute.* An acute and lancinating pain, and heat at the region of the heart, fainting on the slightest motion, anxiety of countenance with great dyspnœa, strong impulse from the heart, and often a small frequent and irregular pulse.

2. *Chronic.* Obscure pain, dyspnœa, often orthopnœa, impulse of the heart diminished, and a dull sound on percussion.

III. PLEURITIS.—1. *Acute.* An acute pain in some part of the thorax, increased by inspiration and percussion, ægophony* frequently heard at the inferior angle of the scapula, some immobility of the ribs, with frequent and hurried respiration.

2. *Chronic.* Obscure pain, some prominence of the

* *Ægophony*, from *αῖς*, a goat and *φωνή*, the voice; a sign afforded by the stethoscope, resembling the bleating of a goat.

II. PERICARDITIS*.—1. *Acuta*. In regione cordis calor, et dolor pungens ardensque, sub minimo motu syncope, anxietas cum dyspnœa urgenti, cordis impulsu potente, et sæpe pulsu parvo, frequenti et irregulari.

2. *Chronica*. Dolor obtusus, dyspnœa, sæpe orthopnœa, cordis impulsus diminutus, et ejus regione percussa sonus obscurus.

3. PLEURITIS.†—1. *Acuta*. In aliqua } Pleuritis,
parte thoracis dolor ardens, inspiratione } *Sæp. Cult. Good.*
et percussione auctus, œgophonia sæpe ad } Pleurisie, F.
angulum scapulæ inferiorem audita, costarum motus impeditus, cum respiratione crebra et difficili.

2. *Chronica*. Dolor obtusus, spatiis intercostalibus

* Pericarditis—pericardium from περί, about, and καρδιά, the heart. It is very often produced by Rheumatism.

† Pleuritis—pleura.

Empyema from ἐν, within, and πύον, pus; a collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax; a result of pleuritis, and frequently requiring the operation of paracentesis thoracis. παρακέντησις, pierce through.

Pneumothorax from πνεύμα, wind. Air in the thorax; it is often combined with an effusion into the chest, the most certain symptom of such a state, is the metallic tingling.

intercostal spaces, immobility of the ribs of the affected part, and a dull sound on percussion.

IV. PERITONITIS.*—1. *Acute.* Pain over the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, and by inspiration, a burning heat, obstinate constipation, with decubitus on the back, the thighs being drawn upwards.

2. *Chronic.* An obscure pain, pulse nearly natural, bowels more open, with an increased size of the abdomen, and afterwards often an evident fluctuation.

V. PHLEBITIS.†—Pain and swelling in the course of a vein, extending towards the heart, and generally terminating in suppuration

* The disease termed puerpural fever, consists in an inflammation (or at least an irritation) of the peritoneum, commencing at first in that part of the membrane which invests the organs of reproduction.

† Decubitus—decumbere, to lie down.

‡ *Phlebitis*, from φλεψ, a vein; inflammation of a vein, particularly of its internal coat. This affection is generally produced by blood-letting and other surgical operations, it takes place, however, spontaneously in the veins of the womb, in puerpural fever and in the vessels of the brain and abdominal viscera. It sometimes terminates in the obliteration of the vessel, which is produced by coagulable lymph.

protrusis, cum costarum partis læsæ statu immobili, et sono obscuro

IV. PERITONITIS.—1. *Acuta*. Dolor ab-
dominis ardens pressu, et inspiratione auc-
tus, calor urens, alvus pertinaciter adstric-
ta, in dorsum decubitus, cruribus sursum tractis.

Peritonitis,
Cull. Good.
Epiploitis, Sauv.

2. *Chronica*. Dolor obtusus, pulsus fere naturalis, alvus non tantum adstricta, aliqua abdominis intumescencia, et postea sæpe fluctuatio satis evidens.

V. PHLEBITIS.—Tensio dolens venæ tractum versus cordem sequens, et sæpe in suppurationem desinens.*

* I might have added to these, the inflammation of the tunica vaginalis, (Perididymitis) which gives rise to the dropsical affection, termed Hydrocele, υδωρ, water, and κηλη, a tumour.

The morbid states of the serous membranes, are inflammation, dropsy, hemorrhage, adhesions, dryness, various growths and deposits, as tubercles, cartilaginous formations, ossification, hydatids, fungus hæmatodes, &c

G. IV. FIBROUS.—A dull pain, increased by pressure and generally by external heat, with a thickening of, and an effusion under the affected structure.

I. RHEUMATISM.—1. *Acute.* Fever, severe pain extending along the course of the muscles, increased by motion and pressure, swelling generally around the large articulations, with redness and heat of integuments.

The fluid which is exuded in inflammations of the serous membranes owes its coagulability to the presence of albumen; the clot becomes penetrated with small vessels, proceeding from the orifices of the capillaries of the inflamed membrane, and the union by adhesion or false membrane takes place.

There is no proof that ulcerations ever take place in serous membranes; what has been considered as such, are lacerations produced by a distention or ulceration of the sub-serous cellular substance.

It is supposed by some that air can be secreted by the serous membranes.

G. IV. FIBROSA.*—Dolor obtusus, pressu et plerumque calore externo auctus, cum spissatione et sub structuram læsam effusione.

I. APONEUROSIS.†—I. *Acuta*. Febris, dolor gravis, musculorum tractum affectans, motu et pressu auctus, tumor circa articulos majores cum rubore et integumentorum calore.

* The morbid states of the fibrous structure are inflammation, thickening, suppuration, ulceration, ossification, tubercles, cartilaginous induration, osteo-steatoma, osteo-sarcoma, and fungus hæmatodes.

† Inflammation of the aponeurosis.

Lumbago—lumbus, a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the loins.

Pleurodynia, from πλυσσα, and ὀδυνη, pain, a rheumatic affection of the intercostal muscles.

‡ Rheumatismus, from ρευματιζω, to be afflicted with defluxions.

2. *Chronic.* Wandering pains which come on at intervals and are increased by cold and the changes of the atmosphere, generally without swelling or heat.

II. GOUT.—Pain of the small joints, chiefly of the great toe and phalanges, occurring at intervals and producing some redness and swelling of the part affected.

III. PERIOSTITIS.*—Pain and swelling generally on the more exposed surfaces of the long bones, with a thickening of and an effusion under the membrane.

* Periostitis—periosteum; from $\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota$, about, $\sigma\tau\iota\sigma$, a bone.

2. *Chronica*. Dolores vagi per intervalla revertentes, frigore et aeris mutationibus aucti, plerumque nullo calore et tumore comitantibus.

. II. *ARTHRITIS*. *—Dolor ad articulos minores, et plerumque pedis pollicis et pedum et manuum juncturis potissimum infestus, per intervalla revertens, cum leni rubore et tumore. { Podagra,† Cull' Arthritis, Sauv.

3. *PERIOSTITIS*.—Dolor et tumor, plerumque ossium longiorum in superficiem minus tectam, adorientes, cum crassitudine et sub membranam effusione.

* Arthritis, from *αρθρον*, a joint. The synovial sacs are often affected with inflammation during an attack of gout, which frequently terminates in a collection of the urate of soda.

† Podagra, from *πους*, the foot, and *αγχα*, a seizure.

OF THE VISCERA.

Inflammation of
the Brain.

I. ENCEPHALITIS.*—1. *Acute.* A sense of weight, headache, sensibility of the retina, pains of the limbs, convulsions, the intellectual faculties being often undisturbed.

* Encephalitis—encephalon, from *εν*, in, and *κεφαλη*, the head.

Encephalitis (acute) is most frequently produced by violence, by exposure to the rays of the sun, and by morbid poisons, as in camp and jail fevers.

Encephalitis, acute and chronic, produce softening* or pulpy disorganization of the brain, induration,† suppuration, effusion, ulceration and hemorrhage.

Hemorrhage of the brain, has been termed *apoplexia*, from *απο*, and *πλησσει*, to knock down, and occurs most frequently between the age of 50 and 70.

APOPLEXIA.—After pain of head, giddiness, indistinct vision, and an impaired state of the memory, have continued for a period of generally between two and eight and forty hours, the individual falls down deprived of sense and motion.

In the more severe cases, an effusion of blood takes place, *Apoplexia sanguinea*, and produces paralysis more or less extended, or terminates quickly in death.

The milder cases which depend on a simple distention of the vessel, *Apoplexia serosa*, after a time generally recover, leaving a degree of numbness or partial paralysis of the leg or arm.

In some cases of complete recovery from the more severe attacks; the effused blood is generally absorbed, the cavity is filled

* *Recamier* considers softening a distinct disease.

† Induration often produces fatuity.

VISCERUM.

I. ENCEPHALITIS.—1. *Acuta*. Sensus { Phrenitis, Cull.
gravitatis; capitis dolor, retinæ sensibi- { Cephalitis, Sauv.
litas, membrorum dolor, convulsiones; { Good. Phrénésie, F.
et sæpe sensorii functiones parum turbatæ.

up with serous fluid and a pulpy matter, which by a process of adhesive inflammation, are converted into a membranous substance, somewhat harder than the surrounding brain.

The parts most frequently affected in encephalitis, are the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the convolutions and the pons varolii.

The effusion of blood is found to take place most frequently in the corpora striata, the thalami and the hemispheres.

Apoplexia often occurs in the cold stage of severe fevers; it arises also from hypertrophy of the left ventricle, affections of the right side of the heart and diseases of the lungs.

From the delicate organisation of the brain, and from its being the great head of the nervous system, it suffers much in fevers, and has therefore been pointed out as the seat of these affections.

Such an opinion appears too exclusive, as in the essential fevers the lungs, the chylopoetic and assistant chylopoetic viscera often suffer most severely and present the most marked, and frequently the only traces of disease on examination after death.

NEURITIS, from *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Swelling, and severe pain along the course of a nerve, increased by pressure and frequently attended with convulsions.

The morbid appearances are redness more or less intense, sanguineous or sero-purulent effusion in the nervous filaments; and gangrene has also been sometimes observed.

2. *Chronic.* Headache or a sense of weight in the head, deception of vision, slight convulsions, somnolence, diminution of the intellectual faculties and frequently palsy.

II. *CARDITIS.**—Deep seated pain in the region of the heart, anxiety, contractions of the heart very

* *Carditis*, from *καρδία*, the heart. The symptoms of this affection are very obscure. Pus has been found amongst the fibres of the heart, ulceration on its internal and external surfaces, and ossification.

The heart taken as a whole is not, as has been generally supposed, in a continued state of activity. If the space of time from the commencement of one ventricular contraction to the beginning of another, be divided into four parts; the ventricles in contracting would be found to occupy two fourths, the auricles one fourth, and there would be one fourth left for repose, before the ventricles again entered into action.

The alternate contractions of the different parts of the heart produce different sounds.

The contraction of the auricles gives a clear and rapid sound, somewhat resembling the click of the valve of a pair of bellows.

The contraction of the ventricles gives a dull and prolonged sound; that of the left ventricle coincides with the beat of the pulse and the shock communicated to the walls of the chest by the motion of the heart.

The sounds heard at the end of the sternum, are produced by the movements of the right side of the heart; those between the cartilages of the fifth and seventh ribs of the left side, by the action of the left auricle and ventricle.

The most general diseases of the heart, are dilatation of the ventricles, thickening of their parietes, or a re-union of both affections, ossifications of, and excrescences on the valves.

2. *Chronica.* Capitis dolor et gravitatis sensus ; visus depravatus, convulsiones lenes, somnolentia, sensorii functiones diminutæ, et sæpe paralysis.

II. CARDITIS.—Dolor in regione cordis { *carditis,*
profundus ; anxietas, cordis contractiones { *Sæpe. Cull. Good.*

The general symptoms of these affections are an habitual difficulty of breathing, and palpitation increased by exercise and emotions of the mind, anxiety of countenance, variableness of temper, impaired digestion, hemorrhage, dropsy, and fainting.

The causes which most generally give rise to diseases of the heart, are rheumatism, mental agitation, long continued nervous irritability, old pulmonary affections, tedious and severe fevers, congenital disproportions between the ventricles, and the vessels which rise from them, or some obstruction to the free current of the blood &c.

I. HYPERTROPHY* OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE.—A strong impulse given between the cartilages of the fifth and seventh ribs of the left side, a strong pulse and a dull prolonged sound.

II. DILATATION OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE.—Clear and sonorous contractions between the cartilages of the fifth and seventh ribs a soft and feeble pulse, and an indistinct pulsation of the heart.

III. HYPERTROPHY OF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE.—A strong impulse at the bottom of the sternum, towards the right side ; a dull sound on percussion and frequent hæmoptysis.

IV. DILATATION OF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE.—A loud sound of the heart, under the lower part of the sternum, and between the

* Hypertrophy, from *ὑπέρ*, above, and *τροφία*, to nourish.

hurried, pulse small and quick, and frequent fainting.

cartilages of the fifth and seventh ribs of the right side, lividity of the countenance and much oppression.

V. DILATATION WITH HYPERTROPHY OF THE VENTRICLES.—A strong impulse, a very marked sound heard over a great extent of the chest, the contractions of the ventricles are perceptible to the hand, and often shake the head and limbs of the patient and even the bed clothes.

VI. THE LEFT AURICULO-VENTRICULAR AND AORTIC VALVES are often the seats of cartilaginous and bony indurations.

The symptoms of these affections are a purring thrill, and the bellows sound always present and continuing for a considerable time.

If the bellows* sound be heard immediately along with the systole of the auricle and before the pulsation is felt at the wrist, it may be presumed that the auriculo-ventricular opening is the seat of the disease.

If the bellows sound be heard at the same time that the ventricle contracts and consequently with the pulse at the wrist, the aortic valves are diseased.

Excrescences are also sometimes observed on the valves of the right side of the heart.

The other states described as diseases of the heart, are, dilatation and hypertrophy of the auricles, partial dilation of the heart,

* This sound resembles the noise produced by the bellows when used to blow the fire.

frequentissimæ: pulsus parvus et frequens, et sæpe syncope.

induration,* softening, atrophy, tubercles, polypi, cysts, hydatids, fatty degenerescence, rupture, ossification, medullary sarcoma, and malformation.†

* This state is observed after long and severe fevers. And the organ, from its increased action in these diseases, has its tone destroyed much more than any other part of the muscular system.

Vid. *Laennec* on diseases of the heart.

III. PNEUMONITIS* is divided into three stages.

1st Stage.—Acute fever, often a deep seated pain

* Pneumonitis, inflammation of the air cells of the lungs, from *πνευμων*, a lung.

1. In the first stage, that of ENGORGEMENT, the lung still retains its vesicular structure, is injected with a frothy, serous, frequently sanguineous fluid, and is of a livid hue and heavier than natural.

2. In the second stage, that of HEPATIZATION, the lung has acquired a consistence and weight resembling those of the liver, it has become granular and presents when cut into a red colour more or less deep.

When the hepatized lung is about to be restored to its healthy condition, it returns to the state of engorgement, before resolution takes place, and the CREPITOUS RATTLE then present, is designated by the term REDUX.

3. In the third state, that of PURULENT INFILTRATION, the lung is still firm and granular, but of a straw colour in consequence of being infiltrated with purulent matter, it gradually becomes softer and the structure of the lung is often destroyed.

When the lung contains black pulmonary matter, mixed up with pus, it is said to be in a state of *grey hepatization*.

Andral states that pulmonary inflammation, has a tendency to terminate on the 7th, 11th, 14th and 20th, which may be termed its critical days.

After long and tedious diseases in which the patient has lain on his back, the capillaries of the lungs become debilitated, and serum is effused into the air cells. To this condition *M. Lerménier* has given the name of *engorgement by position*.

- III. PNEUMONITIS in stadia tria dividitur. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Peripneumonia,} \\ \text{Saus. Cull.} \\ \text{Pneumonitis, Good.} \\ \text{Peripneumonie, F.} \end{array} \right.$
- 1mo stadio. Febris ardens, dolor thora-

GANGRENE OF THE LUNG can scarcely be regarded as a termination of the inflammation of this organ, it appears to be a primary disease.

It is divided into circumscribed and uncircumscribed.

Of uncircumscribed Gangrene. The symptoms are : great prostration of strength, a small pulse, frequent cough, crepitous ronchus and an expectoration of a greenish and extremely fetid matter.

Circumscribed Gangrene. Some prostration of strength, often very severe pain in the chest, expectoration at first only disagreeable and afterwards fetid, and the crepitous ronchus.

ÆDEMA OF THE LUNG is rarely a primary disease, it comes on frequently with other dropsical affections towards the end of fevers, or in old organic affections, particularly those of the heart. The *symptoms* are,—a slight cough, generally a ropy, watery and copious expectoration, a feeble respiratory murmur, and the stethoscope indicates the crepitous ronchus which is of a larger character and more humid than that in inflammation of the lungs.

This disease consists in an infiltration of colourless serum into the cells of the lungs.

APOPLEXY OF THE LUNG consists in an effusion of blood into the air cells of the lungs. The *symptoms* are : great oppression, cough attended by much irritation of the larynx, sometimes acute pain in the chest, expectoration of a quantity of bright and frothy, or black and clotted blood ; the stethoscope indicates an absence of the respiratory murmur over a small circumscribed spot and a crepitous ronchus immediately around it.

CLASS I. [*Order Inflam Pneumonia*]

in the chest, respiration difficult and accelerated, anxiety of countenance, cough, expectoration glutinous, respiration still audible; the resonance on percussion natural, and the stethoscope indicates ronchus crepitans.*

2nd Stage.—There is an absence of the ronchus crepitans and respiratory murmur, the sound on percussion is often dull, and bronchophony† is generally present.

3rd Stage.—The mucous ronchus is present, the respiration is still difficult, with a copious expectoration of mucus and purulent matter.

IV. SPLENTIS.—Pain under the false ribs of the left side, increased by pressure and motion; tension and

The other morbid states of the lungs are cysts, hydatids, cartilaginous, bony and calcarious formations, melanosis and medullary sarcoma.

Phthisis remains to be mentioned under the class Cachexii.

* Ronchus crepitans—the crepitous rattle is a sound similar to that which is produced by the crepitation of salts, when thrown on the fire :—when a little moist and rather of a delicate character, it is the pathognomonic* sign of the first or acute stage of pulmonary inflammation.

† Bronchophony, from *βρογχος*, the wind pipe, and *φωνη*, the voice—resonance of the voice in the bronchial tubes, is made

* Pathognomonic, from *παθος*, a disease, and *γινωσκω*, to know, a symptom characteristic of the disease.

cis profundus; respiratio difficilis et frequens, anxietas; tussis, expectoratio sæpe glutinosa;* respiratio adhuc audienda; pectore percusso, modo naturali resonat; et ronchus crepitans stethoscopei applicatione monstratur.

2do. Ronchus crepitans et respirationis murmur desunt; thorace percusso, sonus obtusus emittit; et bronchophonia adest.

3tio. Ronchus mucosus; respiratio adhuc difficilis, cum muci et humoris puriformis sputo copioso.

IV. SPLENITIS.†—Dolor sub costas falsas lateris sinistri, pressu et motu auctus; ten-

{	Splenitis, <i>Oull. Good.</i>
	Inflammation de la rate, F.

manifest in the second stage of pulmonary inflammation in consequence of the solid and hepatized state of the organ.

* *Glutinosa* is a name given by *Laennec* to the sputa in pneumonitis, which is in general viscid and tenacious, and adheres firmly to the sides of the vessel.

† Splenitis, from *σπλην*, the spleen. This affection is a frequent consequence of intermittent fevers.

The morbid states of this organ, are inflammation, softening, induration of its outer coats, hypertrophy, atrophy, effusion of blood, suppuration and tubercle.

sometimes swelling of the left hypochondrium, with a yellow tinge of the skin and occasionally a vomiting of blood.

V. HEPATITIS.*—1. *Acute.* A dull pain in the right hypochondrium, increased by pressure, inspiration and by cough, often attended with pain of the right shoulder, and along the spinal column, and with a dry cough.

2. *Chronic.* Some pain, increased by pressure, a sense of weight and a swelling in the right hypochondrium, a more extended dull sound on percussion, a yellow tinge of the conjunctiva, and generally decubitus on the right side.

VI. AMYGDALITIS.—Heat and pain with redness and swelling of the tonsils, which are often covered with white specks.

* Hepatitis, from *πᾶς*, the liver.

The morbid states of the liver, are inflammation, softening, induration, suppuration, effusion of blood into its substance, (hepatic apoplexy) hypertrophy, atrophy, fatty degenerescence, tubercle, medullary sarcoma, or soft cancer, hydatids, and biliary concretions.

no et aliquando hypochondrii sinistri tumor, cum cutis flavedine, et sanguinis vomitu.

V. HEPATITIS.—1. *Acuta*. Hypochon-
drii dextri dolor obtusus, pressu inspira-
tione et tnsi auctus; et sæpe cum humeri
dextri dolore, et tractum columnæ spinalis sequente,
et tnsi siccâ.

Hepatitis,
Cull. Good.
Inflammation du
foie. F.

2. *Chronica*. Dolor aliquis, pressu auctus, et ple-
nitudinis et gravitatis in hypochondrio dextro san-
sus, et regione percussâ sonus obtusus diffusior;
conjunctivæ flavedo; et plerumque in latus dextrum
decubitus.

VI. AMYGDALITIS.*—Dolor et tumor,
calore et rubore tonsillarum, in quas sæpe
maculæ albidæ sparsæ sunt.

† Cynanche tonsil-
laris, Cull. Sauv.
Paristhmitis tonsil-
laris, Good.

* Amygdalitis. Amygdala, an almond, Inflammation of the
tonsils.

VII. MUMPS.—Pain and swelling of the salivary glands, particularly of the parotid, often rendering the deglutition, and sometimes the respiration difficult.

VIII. THYROIDITIS.*—Pain and swelling of the thyroid gland, generally with an effusion of a serous fluid.

IX. NEPHRITIS.—I. *Acute*. Continued acute pain extending to the groin and thigh, retraction of the testicle of the same side, heat in the loins and hypogastrium, tension of the perineum, vomiting, and frequent painful and often ineffectual efforts to make water; urine reddish and turbid, and voided with pain and scalding.

* Thyroiditis, glandula thyroidea, from *θυρεος*, a shield, and *ειδος*, resemblance.

Thyroiditis may come on suddenly from a violent effort, from exposure to cold, and from drinking unwholesome water.

M. Coindet makes mention of a regiment of recruits who were almost all attacked with a swelling of the thyroid gland, a short time after their arrival at Geneva, where they were accustomed to drink water from the same pump; on being sent to other quarters and drinking different water, the swellings quickly disappeared.

The morbid states of the thyroid gland are an augmentation of volume from an infiltration of serosity, and of gelatinous or fatty substances. Bronchocele, from *βρογχος*, the windpipe and *κηλη*, a tumour, scirrhus, ossific and cartilaginous deposits.

VII. PAROTITIS.*—Dolor et tumor glandularum salivarium, parotidæ præcipue; sæpe deglutitione, et respiratione aliquando impeditis.

Cynanche parotidæ, Sauv. Cull.
Parotitis, Good.
Charles, Oreillons, F.

VIII. THYROIDITIS. — Dolor et tumor glandulæ thyroideæ, et plerumque serosi humoris effusione.

IX. NEPHRITIS.†—1. *Acuta*. Dolor acutus et continuus ad inguinem et crus tendens, testiculi ejusdem lateris retractio, calor lumborum et hypogastrii, cum perinæi tensione, et vomitu: et ad mingendum frequens, dolorificus et sæpe inanis nixus; urina rubra et turbida, cum dolore et fervore in mingendo.

Nephritis,
Cull. Good.

* Parotitis, mumps, branks,—parotis, from *παρεα*, near, and *οὖς*, the ear—is often epidemic, and is considered by some writers to be contagious.

† Nephritis, from *νεφρός*, a kidney.

The morbid states of the kidneys are hypertrophy, atrophy, softening, induration, suppuration, serous cysts, fatty and gelatinous degenerescence, medullary sarcoma, tubercles.

2. *Chronic.* A heaviness and uneasiness felt in the perineum, a dull pain in the loins, a frequent desire to make water and the urine often deposits a viscid mucus.

X. *HYSTERITIS.**—Dull pain in the hypogastric region, increased by pressure, and extending to the pudendum and thighs; pain and shrinking of the breasts, a frequent desire to make water, dysuria, constipation, and an extreme sensibility of the os tincæ on being touched.

* *Hysteritis*, from *ὑστῆρα*, the womb.

The morbid states of the womb are inflammations, softening, induration, suppuration, ulceration, scirrhous, cancer, medullary sarcoma, fibrous tumours and tubercles.

SEROUS AND SANGUINEOUS EFFUSIONS have been classed as distinct and peculiar diseases by the celebrated *Cullen*; they cannot however be considered as primary affections, but must be regarded either as symptoms or the results of some previous anormal condition.

DROPSIES AND HEMORRHAGES, are most frequently the results of that peculiar state which is termed congestion. Hemorrhage also without any previous congestion appears to depend on an alteration in the component parts of the blood, and a debilitated state of the vessels, which allow their contents to escape; frequent examples of this occur in the disease called scurvy.

Congestion then considered as that state which most frequently

2. *Chronica*. Perinœi gravitatis et molestiæ sensus, in regione lumborum dolor obtusus, et ad mingendum cupiditas frequens, et urina sæpe mucus viscidum demittens.

X. HYSTERITIS.—Hypogastrii dolor } Hysteritis,
obtus, pressu auctus, ad pudendum et } Cull. Good.
crura tendens; mammæ dolor et contrac- } Metritis, Sauv.
tio, ad mingendum cupiditas frequens, dysuria, constipatio et ore uteri tacto multum dolente.

precedes serous and sanguineous effusions, may be divided into the tonic and atonic.

Tonic congestion is that state in which, with an increased circulation of blood in a part, the capillary vessels are still in possession of sufficient power to propel their contents freely onwards. As a general tonic congestion may be considered that state of *plethora* which depends on a super-abundance of blood in the general system.

Atonic congestion may be divided into the imperfect and the perfect.

The *imperfect* is that condition in which the blood, in a state of semi-stagnation is still in some degree influenced by the action of the capillary vessels which are much distended.

The last degree, the *perfect*, is that state in which the vessels having lost all their energy, a complete stasis in the circulation of the part takes place, the blood is no longer renewed and gangrene is the consequence.

A very violent or a very noxious agent, particularly when its influence is felt by an impaired constitution, or under a tropical climate, speedily produces the atonic degree of congestion as is observed in severe typhus fever and plague.

It is of the utmost importance to be well acquainted with the conditions which have preceded serous and sanguineous effusions; for if they, on the one hand, depend on an increased action, bleeding and antiphlogistic treatment are required; if they, on the other hand, depend on a debilitated state of the vessels, the use of stimulants and tonics is the most proper treatment.

Congestions may depend on the three following causes.

1st. *An increased energy of the capillary vessels, with or without a similar state of the heart.*

2nd. *A debilitated state of the capillary vessels.*

3rd. *A mechanical obstruction to the circulation; as in diseases of the heart, atrophy of the liver, and the obstruction of a principal vein.*

OF CELLULAR MEMBRANES.

HEMORRHAGE into this structure is produced by external violence, and occurs also in purpura and scorbutus.

Serous effusion is of frequent occurrence; *anasarca*, from *ανα*, through, and *σαρξ*, flesh.

OF MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

1. *Hemorrhage*, from the pituitary membrane.

Epistaxis, from *επισταξιν*, to distil from.

2. *Hemorrhage*, from the bronchial membrane.

Hæmoptysis, from *αιμα*, blood, and *πτυνω*, to spit,

3. *Hemorrhage* from the stomach.

Hæmatæmesis, from *αιμα*, blood, and *εμεω*, to vomit.

4. *Hemorrhage* from the ileum and colon.

Melena, from *μαλας*, black.

5. *Hemorrhage* from the rectum.

Hæmorrhoids, from *αιμα*, blood, and *ρηνω*, to flow.

6. *Hemorrhage* from the bladder.

Hæmaturia, from *αιμα*, blood, and *ουρον*, urine.

7. *Hemorrhage* from the womb.

Menorrhagia, from *μηνια*, the menses, and *ῥηγνυμι*, to break out.

On examining the surfaces from which these hemorrhages take place, not the slightest erosion in general can be perceived; they must then be considered as mere exhalations from the distended vessels.

OF SEROUS MEMBRANES.

EFFUSION from the serous membrane of the brain.

Hydrocephalus, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλη*, the head.

1. *Hydrocephalus. Acute.* Occurs generally at the earlier periods of childhood, with headache, restlessness, irritability of the retina, immobility of the pupil, vomiting and drowsiness.

Chronic. A great increase in the size of the head, separation of the sutures and a fluctuation perceptible on pressure.

2. *Effusion from the spinal serous membrane.*

Hydrorachitis, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ραχίς*, the spine.

3. *Effusion from the pleura.*

Hydrothorax, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *θώραξ*, the chest.

4. *Effusion from the serous membrane of the pericardium.*

Hydro-pericardium.

5. *Effusion from the peritoneum.*

Ascites, from *ασχος*, a bottle.

6. *Effusion from the tunica vaginalis testis.*

Hydrocele, from *ὑδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumour,

HEMORRHAGE from the serous membranes.

<i>Cerebral serous membranes</i>	<i>Meningæmia</i>	
<i>Pleura</i>	<i>Pleuræmia</i>	<i>Hæmothorax.</i>
<i>Pericardium</i>	<i>Hæmacardia</i>	
<i>Peritoneum</i>	<i>Hæmenteria</i>	
<i>Perididymis</i>	<i>Hæmatorchis.</i>	

CLASS II.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

A disturbance of motion and sensation, with a primary affection of the nervous system.



ORDER I. OF THE BRAIN.

G. I. AS REGARDS RELATION.—Voluntary motion, preternaturally affected.

In classing nervous affections I have endeavoured to follow the division of that system as laid down by the celebrated *Bichat*; but in the present imperfect state of our knowledge, and when but little assistance is afforded by morbid anatomy, it is almost impossible to offer any thing like a faultless arrangement. So rapidly and so imperceptibly do the affections of the nerves of animal and organic life run into one another, so intimately are they blended, and so often are they accompanied by disturbances

CLASSIS II.

NEURICÆ.*

Sensus et motus læsi, affectione systematis nervosi primaria.



ORD. I.—ENCEPHALICÆ.

I. RELATIONALES.—Motus voluntarius abnormis.

of the sanguiferous system, that it is difficult to assign to them their just limits. "One of the most important objects of research in nervous diseases, says *Bichat* is to distinguish those which have their special seat in the cerebral nervous system from those which affect more particularly the system of ganglions."

* *Neuricæ*, from *νεύρον*, a nerve.

II. ST. VITUS'S DANCE.—Irregular jerkings of some of the muscles of voluntary motion, producing remarkable grimaces and contortions, generally occurring in children, and in females more frequently than males.

III. HYDROPHOBIA.*—Great restlessness, anxiety, troubled respiration, convulsions at first partial, afterwards general, deglutition often impossible; produced by the bite of a rabid animal; the bitten part becomes inflamed and often opens afresh.

* St. Vitus's Dance.—According to *Horst*, the name of St. Vitus's Dance was given to this disease, or more probably to a disease possessing some resemblance to it, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their paying a visit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and exercising themselves in dancing from morning to night, or till they became exhausted. (*Good's Nosology*, p. 344.)

* Hydrophobia, from ὕδωρ, water, and φοβῶ, to fear.

The dread of water which has given rise to the name of this disease, is a symptom which is not always present. Many instances are on record in which both food and drink have been swallowed within a few hours of dissolution; and an impossibility to swallow fluids has been observed in cases where no injury from a rabid animal had been received.

The appearances which have been observed after death, are an unusual turgescence of the vessels of the brain and its membranes, and of the spinal cord, and also serous and sanguineous effusion into the ventricles.

II. CHOREA.*—Motus voluntarii aliorum quorum musculorum impetus irregulares, faciei et corporis contortiones, plerumque impuberes, et fœminas adorientes.

} Chorea, Cull.
Dance de St. Guy, F.

III. HYDROPHOBIA.—Inquietudo magna, anxietas, respiratio turbata, convulsiones primo partiales, denique generales, deglutitio sæpe impedita, morsu animalis rabidi adorientes, parte læsa sæpe inflammata, et sæpe iterum patente.

} Hydrophobia,
Sane. Cull.
Lyssa, Good.
Hydrophobie, F.

* Chorea, from *Χορεία*, a chorus. M. Serres has almost always found an alteration in the tubercula quadrigemina, on examining the bodies of those who have died of chorea.

IV. EPILEPSY.—General convulsions, coming on suddenly and at intervals, with complete loss of intelligence and sensibility, lasting in general not longer than eight minutes, and not followed by palsy.

V. CATALEPSY.—Suspension of sensation and motion, occurring suddenly, and at intervals, the circulation and respiration not disturbed, and the body retaining during the attack any position that may be given to it.

VI. PALSY —Immobility of the muscles more or less general.

† Epilepsy, from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to seize upon.

Falling sickness, so called because the patient in general falls down suddenly.

Patients attacked with this disease, frequently describe a sensation as if something were rolling or creeping (*aura epileptica*) from some part of the body towards the head, and immediately on this morbid phenomenon arriving at the brain, the individual falls down insensible.

The conditions which have been observed to give rise to this disease are spiculæ of bone irritating the brain, inflammation and its results, thickening and ulceration of the meninges, tubercles, hydatids and tumours of various kinds; it also supervenes to the cessation of accustomed discharges and on the recession of other diseases.

IV. EPILEPSIA.—Convulsiones genera-
les, et subito per intervalla adorientes,
mentis functionibus et sensu suppressis,
breve tempus manentes, et nulla paralysis
sequente.

Epilepsia,
Sauv. Cull.
Comitialis, Pin. Gal.
Mal caduc,
Epilepsie, F.

V. CATALEPSIA.*—Sensus et motus su-
bito, et per intervalla impediti, circula-
tione et respiratione parum turbatis, posi-
tione corpori data, per morbi cursum servatâ.

Carus.
Catalepsia, Good.
Catalepsia, Sauv.
Catalepsie, F.

VI. PARALYSIA.†—Musculorum immo-
bilitas, plus aut minus generalis.

Paralysis,
Cull. Good.
Paralysis, F.

* Catalepsy, from καταλαμβάνω, to hold. Trance.

I have had an opportunity of seeing only one instance of this affection and which was produced by mental emotion.

† Paralysis, from παραλύω, to weaken.

Hemiplegia, from ημισυς, half, and πλῆσσω, to strike.

Paralysis affecting one side of the body, it occurs most frequently in old age, and often depends on an atrophy of the brain.

Paraplegia, from παραπλῆσσω, paralysis of one half of the body taken transversely.

Partialis, affecting a particular part.

This variety occurs not unfrequently in children, and in general at the period of dentition, and sometimes in adults in consequence of exposure to cold and damp, and sleeping on the wet ground.

Whatever interrupts the communication between the nerves

G. II.—OF THE MIND.

Partial Insanity. } I. MONOMANIA.—Delirium confined to
a single subject, or a small number of subjects.

Madness. } II. MANIA.—Delirium extending to
subjects of every kind, and accompanied by excitation.

and the brain is likely to produce palsy, as congestions, effusions, tumours, injuries &c., or whatever destroys the vigor of the brain itself, as old age, effusion into its substance, poisons, &c.

The morbid changes which take place in the brain gradually, disturb its functions but slightly; whilst sudden changes almost destroy its powers; observe the different effects produced by sanguineous apoplexy, and by the gradual accumulation of fluid in chronic hydrocephalus.

In consequence of the discovery of Mr. Chas. Bell, when the spinal chord is affected, a palsy of sensation must be referred to a lesion of the posterior fasciculus; a palsy of motion to a lesion of the anterior fasciculus.

Lethargy, from ληθνη, and ἀργος, oblivio pigra.

Asphyxia, from α priv., and σφυξίς, pulsus; depending on the exclusion of the atmospheric air from the lungs.

G. II.—MENTALES.

I. MONOMANIA.*—De una, vel paucis rebus delirium.

II. MANIA.—De omnibus rebus delirium, excitatione comitante.

(Mania, *Sensu, Cull.*
Good. Mania uni-
versalis, *Young.*
Manie, *F.*

* Monomania, from *μονος*, single, and *μαινομαι*, to rage.

Insanity may depend on moral or physical causes, and the most frequent of the latter of these is hereditary predisposition.

Insanity appears frequently at the period of gestation, and has been called *Puerperal mania*.

Delirium, from *deliro*, to rave.

Delirium tremens, brain fever, produced by ardent spirits, and the abuse of narcotics, as opium.

Syncope, from *συγκοπτω*, to cut down.

Parageusia, from *παρεα*, male, and *γυσω*, gustum.

Parosmia, from *παρεα*, male, and *ὀζειν*, olfaciens.

Paracusis, from *παρεα*, male, and *ακουω*, audire.

Paropsis, from *παρεα*, male, and *ὁψις*, visus.

Fatuity. } III. DEMENTIA.—An incapability of reasoning, because the organs of thought have lost their energy, and the concentration necessary to fulfil their functions.

Imbecility. } IV. IMBECILLITAS. An incapacity of reasoning justly, in consequence of an imperfect con-
Idiotism. } formation of the organs.*

* Esquirol, Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, tom. xvi.
p. 163.

Vid. Cases of mental diseases, by Dr. Morrison.

III. DEMENTIA.—Ratiocinationis im-
peritia, organis mentis cogitantis, ad suas
functiones fungendas potestatis neces-
sarie, visque inopiâ, orta.

Moria Demens,
Good.
Dementia, F.

IV. IMBECILLITAS.—Accurate ratio-
cinationis imperitia, ex organis male con-
formatis, orta.

Moria Imbecillis,
Good. Amentia
morosis, Sauv.
Imbecillitas, F.

Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms and Treatment
of Insanity by Dr Burrows.

ORDER II.—OF THE NERVES.

G I. OF ANIMAL LIFE.—The nerves of sensation preternaturally affected.

Nerve-ache. } **NEURALGIA.***—Fixed pain extending along the course of a nerve, without a primary inflammation.

* Neuralgia, from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain.

Neuralgia facialis. *Tic douloureux.* Pain in some branch of the portio dura of the seventh pair, or in a division of the fifth.

Neuralgia dentalis. *Odontalgia.* Pain in some portion of the fifth pair distributed to the teeth.

Neuralgia thoracica. Pain extending along the anterior thoracic and intercostal nerves, and sometimes felt very acutely in the interior of the chest.

Neuralgia cardiaca.† *Angina pectoris.* Acute and lancinating pain in the region of the heart, coming on suddenly and in fits; accompanied with anxiety, a sense of constriction in the chest, palpitations and sometimes syncope.

Neuralgia ileo-scrotalis. Pain of the first pair of lumbar nerves, extending along the spermatic cord, with contraction of the scrotum and retraction of the testicle.

† This must be considered as a decided nervous affection, although it is frequently induced by organic diseases of the heart, as ossification of the coronary vessels, alterations of the valves, hypertrophy, &c. The nerves primarily affected, are either the cardiac branches of the great sympathetic or the pneumo-gastric nerve.

ORD. II. — NERVOSÆ.

I. VITÆ ANIMALIS.—Sensationis nervorum functiones turbatæ.

NEURALGIA.*—Dolor permanens nervi {Neuralgia.
tractum sequens, sine phlegmase primaria. {Good.

Neuralgia Sciatica. Pain extending along the sciatic nerve to the thigh, knee and leg.

Neuralgia Cruralis. Pain of the crural nerve, from Poupart's ligament to the dorsum of the foot.

Cephalalgia, from κεφαλή, the head, and ἀλγος, pain. *Headache.* Supposed to depend on an increased sensibility of the nerves of the meninges.

Hemicrania, from ημισυς, half, and κρανιον, the head. Pain affecting only one side of the head.

Crotaphus, from κροτίς, to pulsate. Pain in the temples.

Clavus. A fixed pain in the head, giving a sensation as if a nail were driven into the part.

* Neuralgia may arise spontaneously, or from an injury done to a nerve.

Neuroma. Tumours found in nervous trunks.

G. II. OF ORGANIC LIFE.*—A disturbance of the functions of the nerves of organic life, without a primary inflammation.

I. DYSPEPSIA.—A sense of weight and fullness in the stomach, generally occurring a few hours after meals, and attended with loss of appetite and nausea.

* Much may be said against the classification of the diseases of this system, but until our knowledge of nervous affections is of a more perfect description, we must be guided by the aggregate of the most accredited observations. From these it appears that the organic sensibility in some particular organ is at first excited, which in consequence of the intimate nature of their sympathies is quickly followed by that of other organs, and often by an alteration in their different structures. In whatever part of the organic system, and more particularly of the abdominal and pelvic viscera, a disturbance commences, it is quickly felt at the solar plexus, from which emanate the numerous and distressing symptoms which characterize the affections of these organs.

The varieties of pain, the most constant symptoms of nervous affections, deserve our most minute attention; how different the sensations of ear-ache, tooth-ache, the compression of the cubital nerve, &c. from the feelings of weight, burning, dragging &c. felt in dyspepsia, hysteria, &c. It may also be observed that when a pain intermits, or its character becomes altered, it, in general, will soon afterwards cease entirely.

■ G. II. VITÆ ORGANICÆ.—Nervorum vitæ
organicæ functiones turbatæ, sine phlegmasæ primaria.

■ I. DYSPEPSIA.*—In ventriculo gravi-
■ tatis et plenitudinis sensus, paucas horas ^{{Dyspepsia,}
■ post cibum sumptum adoriens, cum anorexia et nausea. ^{Cult.}

■ * *Dyspepsia*, from *δυσ*, bad, and *πιπτω*, to concoct. Bad
■ chymification—indigestion.

■ The varied symptoms that appear in dyspepsia, are attributed
■ to the alimentary matters remaining longer in the stomach than
■ natural, in consequence of the powers of that organ having been
■ impaired.

■ A chronic inflammation of the stomach often gives rise to this
■ affection, which in general accompanies gout.

■ Bulimia, from *βου*, excess, and *λιμος*, hunger. Excess of
■ appetite.

■ Anorexia, from *α*, priv., and *ορεξις*, appetite. A want of ap-
■ petite.

■ Pica, from *pica*, a magpie. Perverted appetite.

■ Polydipsia, from *πολυς*, much, and *διψα*, thirst. Excessive
■ thirst.

■ Adipsia, from *α* neg., and *διψα*, thirst. A total want of thirst.

■ Gastrodynia, from *γαστηρ*, the stomach, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain
■ in the stomach.

Water-brash. } 1. *Pyrosia**. A burning pain in the stomach, with a copious eructation of a watery fluid, sometimes acrid, but generally insipid.

2. *Hypochondriaca*. Impaired digestion, with a gloomy disponding state of the mind.

II. *DIARRHÆA*.—Slight pain of the bowels, with frequent copious and feculent evacuations.

III. *CHOLERA*.†—Frequent vomitings, and dejections of a green or brown mucus, or a bilious fluid, with violent pain of the stomach and bowels.

* *Pyrosia*, from *πυρω*, to burn. Black-water, water-brash—probably depends on a thickened spongy state of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and it is seen sometimes connected with ulceration.

† *Cholera*, from *χολη*, bile. This appears to be a nervous affection accompanied with a determination of blood towards the mucous membrane of the intestines, as is shown by the cold and shriveled state of the surface of the body, and the very great discharge of blood which sometimes takes place.

1. *Pyrosia*. Ventriculi dolor urens, cum copia humoris aquei plerumque insipidi, aliquando acris, eructatâ.

Pyrosis, Cull. Pyrosis Swaëica, Sauv. Dyspepsia pyrosis, Young. Cardialgia sputatoria, Good. Cremason, F.

2. *Hypochondriaca*. Dyspepsia cum languore et mæstitia.

Hypochondriasis, Cull. Dyspepsia hypochondriasis, Young, Hypochondrie, F.

II. *DIARRHŒA*.—Intestinorum dolor levis, dejectiones copiosæ et stercorizæ, frequentes.

Diarrhea, Cull. Good. Cours de ventre, L.

III. *CHOLERA*.—Humoris biliosi, aut musci fusci vel viridis vomitus frequens, cum ventriculi et intestinorum dolore vehementi.

Cholera, Sauv. Cull. Good. Cholera Morbus, Sydenh. Troupe-galant, F.

On dissection a great congestion of the vena cava, the vena portæ and the vessels belonging to the stomach and bowels have been observed; and the mucons membrane is sometimes thickened, softened, paler, or darker than natural, and unaltered in its structure.

In India and other tropical climates, it often proves immediately fatal, without any vomiting or purging.

IV. COLICA.*—Pain and twisting about the umbilicus, or along the course of the colon, and not increased by pressure.

1. *Ilea*. A severe twisting about the umbilicus, with a vomiting of fecal matter, and obstinate costiveness.

2. *Venenata*. Pain in the abdomen, with constipation, and frequently followed by palsy, and generally attacking those persons who have been engaged in working lead.

V. DIABETIA.—1. *Mellita*. An immoderate discharge of sweet urine, with great thirst, a voracious appetite, and a gradual emaciation of the whole body.

* *Colica and Ileus*, from *κωλος*, the colon, and *ιλεος*, the ileum. have been considered by some writers as separate diseases, but they can only be regarded as degrees of the same affection.

The seat of the disease is considered by Dr. Abercrombie, to be the muscular structure of the intestines.

Some of the most marked causes of colica ilea, are adhesions between the intestines, hernia, intus-susceptio and obstructions from strictures, gall stones, &c.

The most general appearance on dissection, is distention of small intestines, sometimes attended with ulceration and gangrene.

Colica venenata. Although this affection occurs frequently to glaziers, painters, and those employed in lead works, it is

IV. COLICA.—Dolor circa umbilicum } Colica, *Cull. Good.*
torquens, vel coli tractum sequens, et non } Colique, Douleur au
pressu auctus. } ventre, F.

1. *Ilea*. Dolor vehemens circa umbili- } Ileus, *Hippoc. Good.*
cum torquens, cum humoris stercorei vo- } Colica Spasmodica,
mitu, et alvo pertinaciter adstrictâ. } *Cull.*
} Ileus Spasmodicus,
} Sauv.

2. *Venenata*. Abdominis dolor, cum } Colica, pictorum,
alvo adstricta, paralysis sequente, et ple- } *Cull.*
rumque opifices plumbi infestans. } *Palmus plumbarius,*
} *Young.*
} Colique de Poitou.
} de peintres, F.

V. DIABETIA.*—1. *Mellita*. Copia im- } Diabetes Mellitus,
modica urinæ saporis mellei, cum site } *Cull.*
magna, appetitu vorace, et corporis exte- } Paruria Mellita,
nuatione generali. } *Good.*

not uncommon in Devonshire, where it is attributed to fresh cyder, and in the West Indies to new rum.

Many of those who suffered in health from the late war with the Burmese, presented all the severest symptoms of this affection.

A few instances are recorded, where this affection had been produced by the too long continued application of the litharge plaster.

* Diabetes, from *δια*, through, and *βασιω*, to pass. Dissection has not hitherto afforded any assistance in determining the seat of this disease. Increased vascularity of the spinal cord, enlargement and softening of the kidneys have been observed; in

2. *Insipida.* An increased discharge of a limpid tasteless urine.

Hysterics.

} VI. HYSTERIA.—Pain of abdomen, generally of the left side, a sense of a ball rising towards the stomach and throat, and there producing a feeling of strangulation, head-ache, somnolency, variableness of temper, and convulsions.

two cases which I had an opportunity of examining lately the atrophied state of the mucous membrane of the small intestines particularly arrested my attention.—During the disease the symptoms indicate a depraved state of the blood; and from urea having been discovered in the blood of animals from whom the kidneys had been removed, it may be supposed that an analogous state exists in diabetes.

The specific gravities of urine in the healthy state is from 1020 to 1030 compared to water as 1000

Diabetic urine is from 1030 to 1040.—

Mellita, from *μελι*, honey; sweet, because it contains a quantity of saccharine matter.

2. *Insipida*. Copia immodica insipidæ { Diabetes insipidus.
et limpidæ urinæ. { Cull.

VI. *HYSTERIA*.—Abdominis, plerum- { Hysteria,
que hypogastri sinistri dolor, sensus globit { Sauv. Cull. Good.
ad ventriculum et fauces ascendentis ibique { Mal de mère. Passion
strangulantis, capitis dolor : sopor, animus { Hysterique, F.
varius et mutabilis, convulsiones.

* *Hysteria*, *ὑστέρα*, the womb. A morbid state originating in the womb.

† *Globus hystericus*, the sensation of a ball ascending in the throat.

Chlorosis from *χλωρός*, green, The green sickness.

CLASS III.

CACHECTIC DISEASES.*

A depraved state of all, or of the greater part of the body, without a primary febrile, or nervous disease.

* According to the prevailing medical doctrine of the present day, all affections have been attributed to a primary diseased state of the solids. This indeed is correct as regards the greater number of the diseases to which the human frame is liable, and it admits of being repeatedly proved in consequence of the morbid changes which take place in the solids, and which can be easily discovered after death.

Many diseases which are attended by a general constitutional disturbance, and which for a time produce no very marked increase in the animal or organic sensibilities ; but the effects of which are sometimes made apparent : have their origin in, and derive their virulence from a perverted state of the fluids, as syphilis, scurvy &c.

CLASSIS III.

CACHEXII.*

Totius, vel magnæ partis corporis, habitus depravatus; sine phlegmasæ primaria, vel neurica.

The ancients were fully aware of the importance of this fact, but in consequence of the very imperfect state of the medical science in their times, they were led by it into error, and drew from it false conclusions.

Deleterious and poisonous substances suspended in the air, as the miasma of marshes, of crowded camps, of jails and cities, where cleanliness is much neglected, are absorbed by the pulmonary mucous surface, and produce the most pernicious effects on the constitution, and particularly when assisted by a humid atmosphere.

* Cachexii, from κακος, bad, and ἥξις, a habit.

I. SCROFULA.*—Indolent swellings of the glands, particularly of the neck, and abdomen, occurring chiefly in lymphatic temperaments; and unattended by fever or much local pain.

II. SCURVY.—Lassitude, great debility, blotches of various colours on the skin, generally livid, fetid breath, sponginess, swelling, and bleeding of the gums, and hemorrhagies from the mucous membranes.

III. SYPHILIS.—Contagious, ulcers of the tonsils, disease of the genitals from impure coition, clustered pimples on the skin, falling off in crusts or scabby

* Scrofulus, from *scrofa* a swine, may be regarded as an hereditary disease, if that term be admitted as signifying a similarity of constitution descending from the parent to the offspring and predisposing them to the attacks of similar diseases.

This disease generally makes its appearance before puberty, and induces swelling of the glands, softening and swelling of the articular surfaces, and caries of the long bones

Its principal exciting causes are impure air, bad diet, improper clothing, and confinement in dark situations.

On dissection, besides the affections of the cervical, mesenteric and other glands, tubercles are frequently found in the lungs, and it is generally supposed that there is a great analogy between this disease and phthisis.

According to *M. Gendrin's* observations, the purulent matter of scrofulous ulcers contains a great quantity of soda and of the muriate of soda, and it has been observed to become acid after a long exposure to the atmospheric air.

I. SCROFULUS.—Tumores lenti glandularum, plerumque colli, et abdominis, in constitutionibus lymphaticis; præcipue adorientes; nulla febre, vel dolore magno locali comitantibus.

Scrophula, vel
Scrofula, *Sauv. Cull.*
Struma, *Good.*
Escrouvelles, F.

II. SCORBUS.*—Lassitudo, debilitas magna, in cute maculae diversicolores, plerumque livescences, halitus foetidus, gingivæ spongiosæ, tumidæ, et sanguinem emittentes, et ex membranis mucosis hæmorrhagiæ.

Scorbutus,
Sauv. Cull.
Scorbut, F.

III. SYPHILUS.†—Morbus contagiosus, genitalium morbum post concubitum im-
purum, et ulcera tonsillarum; cutis pa-

Syphilis,
Sauv. Cull.
Lues Veneria, *Macb*
Verole, F.

* Scorbutus, from scorbut, is applied strictly speaking to sea-scurvy; and *purpura* to land scurvy.

The one occurs at sea from exposure to moisture and cold, and from a long consumption of salted provisions and bad water; the other most frequently from confinement in besieged towns with the use of improper food.

† Syphilus, from σφλος, filthy, *Mr. Carmichael's* classification of the venereal affections is taken from the accompanying cutaneous eruptions, and hence his divisions into a papular, a pustular, a phagedenic, and scaly disease.

• *Vid. Carmichael's Essay on Venereal Diseases.*

ulcers; pains in the bones, and protuberances of some of their parts.

Consumption. } PHTHISIS.* Is divided into three stages.

1. *Incipient*. A slight hard cough, often dry, or with a little colourless ropy expectoration, a dull unequal sound on percussing under the clavicles, and sometimes between the scapulæ, and frequently with bronchophony.

2. *Progressive*. Cough more troublesome, and often attended by a gurgling noise, a slight pain or sense of tightness at the upper part of the chest, and often the crepitating rattle, expectoration more abundant, and generally mucous, febrile exacerbations at noon,

* Phthisis, from φθίω, to consume. A tubercular disease of the lungs.†

Tubercle, from *tuber*, is a term which has been generally applied to a small round body possessing no analogy to the surrounding tissue and which is developed in the interior of organs.

Its characters are, a round form, a light yellow colour, sometimes semi-transparent; at first generally small and firm but friable; afterwards of the consistence of cheese; it gradually becomes softer and has a tendency to make its escape outwards; the cavity in which it is contained becomes ulcerated, sometimes en-

† According to Dr. Young the proportion of deaths from consumption in Great Britain, is one fourth.

**pulæ corymbosæ, in crustas, et in ulcera crustosa
abeuntes, dolores ostocopi; exostoses.**

IV. PHTHISIS in stadia tria dividitur { Phthisis,
Sany. Cull.

1. *Incipiens*.* Tussis lenis, et difficilis, saepe sicca, vel aliqua pellucida, viscidaque expectoratione; thorace percusso, sub claviculas et aliquando inter scapulas, sonus obscurus et inequalis, et brouchophonia.

2. *Progrediens*.† Tussis molestior; et sæpe sonu bilbiente comitante, dolor aliquis, vel angustiae in summo pectoris sensus, et sæpe ronchus crepitans, expectoratio mucosa, et liberior; febris exacerbati-

larges rapidly, sometimes retains its original size, and in a few instances heals up by cicatrization.†

* In the first stage of Phthisis small grey, yellowish or semi-transparent tubercles (Miliary tubercles of *Laennec*) of a consistence somewhat less than cartilage, occupy the apex of one or both lungs, increase by juxta-position and become united.

† In the second stage, the tubercles become opaque, coalesce and soften (crude tubercle of *Laennec*), and the whole forms a single homogeneous mass.

‡ Several instances of cicatrization of the lungs after tubercles, are mentioned by *Laennec* and *Andral*.

and at the middle of the night, sound on percussion more obscure and extended, bronchophony more distinct, and absence of the respiratory murmur at the upper part of the chest.

3. *Confirmed.** Expectoration of purulent matter, respiration hurried, cough and respiration cavernous,

* In the third stage, the substance of the tubercles becomes still softer, an opening into the nearest bronchi takes place, it is expectorated, and leaves a cavity more or less considerable.

The softening of the tubercle, (which may commence either at its centre or circumference) or its transformation into purulent matter, is produced in the same manner, as the collection of pus around a foreign body. The tubercle produces a degree of irritation in the tissue by which it is surrounded, purulent matter is secreted, the particles of the tuberculous substance are separated, a solution of continuity takes place, and the matter is expectorated.

After the tubercular matter is expelled, the cavity (the *parietes* of which is sometimes formed of the pulmonary tissue alone, sometimes of fibrous or cartilaginous false membranes,) may and generally does continue to secrete purulent matter. On the internal surface of the cavity, the blood vessels somewhat flattened, but seldom obliterated (at least those of a larger size,) are observed; the bronchial tubes, on the contrary, are destroyed, and their open orifices appear as if they were cut directly across.

Tubercles sometimes in place of becoming soft, are converted into a calcarious mass, which is chiefly composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, muriate of soda, oxyde of iron, and some animal matter.

phonia manifestior, et summo pectoris, respirationis murmuris absentia.

3. *Confirmatum.* Expectoratio purulenta, respiratio accelerata, tussis et respiratio quasi caverna reso-

The pulmonary tubercles are generally situated in the cellular tissue of the organ, they have also been observed in the cells which are lined by the continuation of the bronchial mucous membrane; and a similar substance has been discovered in the course of the lymphatic vessels towards the bronchial glands.

A variety of opinions has been advanced regarding the proximate cause of tubercle; some consider it a morbid deposit unconnected with any degree of inflammatory action; others as the result of an active congection, or of a chronic inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Seclusion, bad air, and improper food produce tubercles; confinement alone, as has been proved by experiments on animals, is sufficient to produce this morbid condition, and every class appears liable to its attacks, except the canine race.

Delicate individuals, and particularly those who have removed from a warm to a damp and cold climate, are particularly subject to this disease, it occurs however in the most robust constitutions.

For further information on this interesting subject, vide *LAENNÉC on Diseases of the Chest*, by Dr. Forbes; *ANDRAL. Med. Clin.*; *DR. YOUNG on Consumptive Diseases*; *BARON on Tuberculous Diseases.*

and pectoriloquy* generally under one or both clavicles;† severe febrile exacerbations, night sweats, colliquative diarrhœa and rapid emaciation.

* Pectoriloquy, from *pectus*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak ; is a term which signifies that the voice of the patient, distinctly articulated, seems to issue from the chest, traverses the stethoscope, and strikes the ear of the listener with its natural or with a stronger tone. It is the pathognomonic sign of the presence of a cavity in the lung, and consequently of confirmed consumption.

† The constitutional irritation attended by *febrile exacerbations* may depend either on an absorption of purulent matter, or on a preternatural sensibility of the nervous system.

The absorption of purulent matter, and its mixing with the blood, is a frequent cause of the severe constitutional disturbance which is observed in phthisis, in the puerpural state, after capital surgical operations, and severe injuries, particularly those of the head ; and to the same cause also may be attributed colliquative sweats and sometimes delirium and coma.

Ulcerations in general circumscribed, with dark elevated borders, and which attack the glands of Peyer, very frequently accompany Phthisis ; they are supposed to depend on the presence of tubercular matter in these bowels, or of pus which has mingled with the blood, and been there deposited.

Œdema of the glottis, and ulcerations of the larynx and trachea occur in the severer cases of Phthisis, and produce paraphonia ; to this condition, the name *Phthisis Laryngea* is given by some writers.

nantes, pectoriloquia sæpe sub unam, vel ambas claviculas, febris exacerbationes urgentes, sudor nocturnus, et diarrhæa colliquens,* corpore citò extenuato.

* Colliquens, from *colliqueo*, to melt; an excessive evacuation, which rapidly reduces the strength of the body.

CLASS IV.

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Affections of the skin, without a primary acute fever.

ORDER I.—PIMPLES.*

Small, conical, and solid eminences, with redness round their bases.

Red Gum,
Tooth Eruption.

I. STROPHULUS.†—Pimples, appearing
} on the skin of children at the breast.

* Cutaneous inflammations commencing in circumscribed or definite points of the outer surface of the cutis vera, attended by much itching, and which terminate in general by desquamation, by resolution, and sometimes by small ulcerations, as in *Lichen agrius*.

† *Strophulus*, from *στροφος*, a circlet.

Generally occurs at the period of the first dentition, and continues from one to four weeks.

CLASSIS IV.

CUTANEA.

Cutis morbi, sine febre ardente primaria.

ORD. I.—PAPULÆ.*

Eminentiae cutis, acuminatæ, solidæ; basi inflammata.

I. STROPHULUS.—Papulæ, infantum cutem occupantes.—SPECIES—*Intertinctus*,†
albidus, *confertus*, *volaticus*, *candidus*.

Strophulus, Willan.
Lichen.
Strophulus, Blott.
Licheniasis
Strophulus, Young.

* *Papulæ*, from *παῦσις*, sprouting of buds, and *ῥλη*, ule, of the nature of.

† *Intertinctus*, intermixed with red dots. *Albidus*, white gum. *Confertus*, crowded together, tooth-rash, rank red gum. *Volaticus*, from *volo*, to fly, appearing successively on different parts of the body.

Tetter. } II. LICHEN.*—Small pimples, appearing on the skin of children, and adults.

III. PRURIGO.—Pimples, without any change in the colour of the skin, and attended with intolerable itching.

ORDER II.—SCALES.†

An efflorescence of thick, opake scales.

Leprosy. } I. LEPRA.—Patches of smooth round scales, elevated at the edges, and depressed in the centre.

* Terminates in resolution or *désquamation*. *M. Biett* says that it never passes into *psoriasis* or *impetigo* as pointed out by *Willan*.

† An affection of the outer surface of the *cutis vera*, producing exfoliation of the epidermis and afterwards a morbid secretion of scales.

II. LICHEN*.—Papulæ, adutorum, et { lichen,
infantum cutem occupantes.—SPECIES.—Willan. Biett.

Simplex, pilaris, circumscriptus, agrius, lividus, tropicus, urticatus.

III. PRURIGO.†—Papulæ cutem occu- { Prurigo.
pantes, misere prurientes, cutis colore Willan. Biett.

parum mutato.—SPECIES.—*Mitis, formicans, senilis, podicis.*

ORD. II.—SQUAMÆ.

Lamina quasi cuticulæ, densa, opaca.

I. LEPRO.‡—Squamæ plures rotundæ, } Lepra,
marginibus elevatis, centro depressæ.— } Willan. Biett.
SPECIES.—*Vulgaris, alphoides, nigricans.*

* Lichen, from λικην, a tetter, *Pilaris* appearing at the roots of the hairs. *Tropicus*, a form of Lichen peculiar to hot climates. *Urticatus*, with an appearance of wheals.

† Prurigo, from *prurio*, to itch. *Formicans*, from *formica*, an ant, accompanied by a sensation as of insects creeping over the skin. *Senilis ex pediculis.*

‡ Lepra, from λεπρα, scaly eruption.

scaly Tetter. } II. PSORIASIS.—Irregular patches of shining scales, more or less extensive.

Dandriff. } III. PITYRIASIS.—Patches of fine scales repeatedly exfoliating and recurring, and leaving a moisture on the skin.

Fish-skin. } IV. ICHTHYOSIS.—Scales with a thick indurated state of the skin, constricting the parts below it.

ORD. III.—BLEBS.*

Vesicles, in general larger than a filbert.

Water-Blebs. } POMPHOLYX.—Blebs attended by some pain, but not by any primary fever.

* Cutaneous inflammations situated chiefly in the outer surface of the cutis vera, producing a sero-albuminous fluid which elevates the epidermis into blebs or blisters.

Under this order *Willan* has placed *erysipilas* and *pimphigus* which I have noticed with the exanthematic fevers.

To this order *M. Bielt* attaches *Rupia*.

† Pompholyx, from *πυμφος*, a bladder.

II. PSORIASIS.*—Squamæ irregulares, nitentes, plus vel minus diffusæ.—SPECIES—*Guttata, diffusa, gyrata, inveterata.*

{ Psoriasis, Willan. Bielt.
Lepidosis psoriasis, Young.
Scabies Sicca, Hof.

III. PITYRIASIS.†—Squamæ plurimæ, leves, sæpe decedentes et redeuntes, cutem subtus humidam dum cadunt, relinquentes.

{ Pityriasis, Willan. Bielt.
Lepidosis pityriasis Young.

SPECIES—*Capitis, rubra, versicolor, nigra.*

IV. ICHTHYOSIS.‡ — Squamæ, cute spissa et indurata, corporis parte subtus collegata.—SPECIES.—*Simplex, cornea.*

{ Ichthyosis, Willan.
Ichthyose, Bielt.
Lepra ichthyosis, Sauv.

ORD III.—BULLÆ.

Vesicula, ampla nucem avellanam superans.

POMPHOLYX.—Bullæ cum dolore, sed sine febre primaria.—SPECIES.—*Benigna, diutina, solitaria.*

* Psoriasis, from $\psi\omega\varsigma\alpha$. Lepra and psoriasis frequently run into each other, particularly psoriasis guttata; *diffusa*, occurring on the back of the hand, is called Baker's itch, *palmaria*. *Gyrata* in circular stripes.

† Pityriasis, from $\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, bran.

‡ Ichthyosis, from $\iota\chi\theta\upsilon\alpha$, the scale of a fish. This disease does not consist of a morbid scaly state only, but there is evidently some peculiar organic disease of the skin.

ORDER IV.—PUSTULES.*

Small circumscribed tumours, formed by a purulent fluid secreted by the inflamed cutis vera, and which elevates the cuticle.

Running Scall or } I. IMPETIGO.—An eruption of pustules
Tetter. } called *pydracia*,† not contagious, and
unaccompanied by fever.

* Cutaneous inflammations originally affecting the outer surface of the cutis vera, afterwards its substance, and producing purulent matter more or less perfect. Pustular affections may be either acute or chronic.

The pustules offer varieties which it is of importance to attend to; these are termed *phlyzaciū*, when the affection is acute; *pydraciū*, when it is chronic; to which may be added, as varieties of the latter, *achor* and *favus*.

† *Pydraciū*, from $\psi\upsilon\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$, cold, a small, irregularly circumscribed elevation of the cuticle, which is the connecting link between the vesicle and the pustule, it is unattended by redness, terminates in a scab, and rarely produces a hollow scar.

ORD. IV.—PUSTULÆ.*

Cuticulæ eminentiæ, parvæ et circumscriptæ, pus
intus habentes, cute inflammata secretum.

I. IMPETIGO.†—Pustulæ psydracia dic-
tæ, sine febre vel contagione.—SPECIES.—
Figurata, sparsa, erysipelatodes, scabida,
rodens.

* Pustulæ, from *πύον*, pus, and *ὕλη*, ule, as a dimin., ter-
minating.

† *Impetigo*, from *impeto*, to infect. *Figurata*, (*Herpes Cull.*)
Assuming generally a round or oval figure. It frequently attacks
the face, and appears oftener in the spring than at any other time.
Sparsa, scattered; it in general attacks the legs, and appears
oftener in autumn. *Erysipelatodes*, presenting an appearance
similar to erysipelis. *Scabida, localis*, Grocer's itch, Bricklayer's
itch.

Scabby Scall or } II. PORRIGO.—An eruption of pustules
Tetter. } called favi*, and aches,† contagious
and unaccompanied by fever.

III. ECTHYMA.—An eruption of distinct pustules called phlyzacia,‡ arising at a distance from each other, not contagious and unaccompanied by fever.

The Itch. } IV. SCABIES.—An eruption of pustules, or of vesicles terminating in pustules, con-

* Favus, a honey-comb ; a larger and flatter elevation than the anchor, containing a more viscid matter and which is succeeded by a yellow and sometimes cellular scab like honey comb.

† Anchor, from $\alpha\chi\mu$, bran ; a pointed elevation of a yellow colour, containing a straw coloured matter, having the appearance, and nearly the consistence of strained honey, and which is succeeded by a brown or yellowish scab.

‡ Phlyzaciun, from $\phi\lambda\upsilon\zeta\omega$, to be hot, a large pustule with a hard, red, and circular base, producing a thick dark coloured scab, and a destruction more or less extensive of the cutis vera, which leaves a hollow scar.

II. PORRIGO.*—Pustulæ favi et achor-
res dictæ, contagiosæ, et sine febre.—
SPECIES.—*Larvalis, furfurans, lupinosa,*
scutulata, decalvans, favosa.

Porri-
go, Willan. Bi-
ett. Phlysis
Porri-
go. Young. Tinea, Saur.
Telgne, F.

III. ECTHYMA.†—Pustulæ phlyzacia
dictæ, discretæ, distantes; sine febre, sine
contagione —SPECIES.—*Vulgare, infan-*
tile, luridum, cachecticum.

Ecthy-
ma, Willan. Bi-
ett. Phlysis
Ecthy-
ma, Young.

IV. SCABIES.‡—Pustulæ, vel initio ve-
siculæ in pustulas degenerantes, cum pru-
ritu molesto, contagiosæ, fossas flexuras.

Scabies, Willan.
Psora, Cull.
Phlysis
Scabies, Young. Gale. Bi-
ett.

* *Porri-
go*, from *porrum*, a leek. *Larvalis*, frightful, occur-
ring chiefly in infants at the breast. *Furfurans*, from *fur-
fur*, bran; occurring chiefly in adults. *Lupinosa*, from *lupinum*,
a lupine seed; commencing generally on the scalp. *Scutul-
ata*, circular, in the form of a target. *Scalled-head*.—*Ring-
worm*; occurring in children, especially during dentition and com-
mencing on the scalp. *Decalvans*, producing patches of baldness.
Favosa, honey-comb, scald or tetter.

† *Ecthy-
ma*, from *ædun*, *erumpere*. *Vulgare*, the slightest
and most common form of the disease. *Infantile*, occurring in
weakly infants. *Luridum*, dark at the base. *Cachecticum*, oc-
curring in debilitated habits.

‡ *Scabies*, from *scabo* to scratch; is a very common disease
which attacks all ages, both sexes, and every class of society, par-
ticularly the lower, in which it prevails in consequence of priva-
tions and inattention to cleanliness; it appears in all climates and

gious, occurring principally at the flexures of the joints, and is attended by constant itching.

ORDER V. VESICLES.*

Small orbicular elevations of the skin, containing transparent lymph.

Cow-pox. } I. VACCINIA.—A flat, multilocular, pearl coloured vesicle, with a shining rounded margin, more elevated than the centre, and producing a

seasons, and on every part of the body, the face excepted. The proximate cause of this affection has been attributed to an insect (*acarus*).—*M. Bielt*, in his treatise on diseases of the skin, says, that he has never been able to discover it.—*Papuliformis*, rank itch; an eruption of minute vesicles resembling papulae when examined by the naked eye. *Lymphatica*, watery itch. *Purulenta*, pocky itch. *Cachectica*, occurring in debilitated habits, complicated itch.

* *Vesicle*, from *vesicula*, a diminutive of *vesica*, a bladder.

Cutaneous inflammation originally affecting the outer surface of the cutis vera, definite and circumscribed, producing effusion of fluid, at first pellucid, afterwards opaque, with elevation of the cuticle.

que articularum maxime vexantes, sine febre.—
SPECIES. — *Papuliformis*, *lymphatica*, *purulenta*,
cachectica.

ORD. V.—VESICULÆ.

Parvæ orbiculares cutis elevationes, lympham habentes.

I. VACCINIA.—Vesicula* plana, ex Variola Vaccina,
cellulis plurimis composita, margaritæ } Jenner.
more pellucens, margine terete, nitente, } Emphylis Vaccinea,
 } Good.
centro turgidior, in crustam abit fuscam, } Vaccina, Will.

* If with the above characters, the vesicle is surrounded by a red areola from the eighth to the twelfth day, and passes off into a brown, then a black contracted and dry scab, which is not detached till after the twentieth day; and then leaves a permanent circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, a little depressed with minute pits round the edges; it may be presumed that the individual is secured from the contagion of small-pox. *Vaccinia*, from *vacca*, a cow; is observed in those who have the care of cows, and also in grooms and farriers who are in the habit of handling the legs of horses affected by what is commonly called, grease in the leg; and *Dr. Jenner*, having observed that these people were not attacked by small-pox, was induced to employ it as a preventative in others against that disease.

About the fourth or fifth day from the appearance of the vaccine vesicle, it is desirable to take the matter either for the purpose of again inoculating, or of preserving it.

brownish scab, which falls off about the twenty fifth day, and leaves a peculiar cicatrix.*

Tetter.

} II. HERPES.*—An eruption of vesicles in distinct patches, with inflamed bases; the skin between them being perfectly healthy.

III. RUPIA.—An appearance of broad, flattish vesicles, on different parts of the body, which do not become confluent; they are slightly inflamed at the base, slow in their progress, and discharge an ill-conditioned matter, which is followed by scabs, or ulcerations more or less extensive.

* *Herpes*, from ἥρπυς, *serpere*. *Phlyctænodes*, from *phlyctæna*, small vesicles, which in general attack the upper part of the body, as the face, neck, breast, and arms; and then disappear about the seventh or eighth day. *Zoster*, from ζώνη, a belt; shingles always appear on the trunk; and most commonly round the waist like a sword-belt or across the shoulder. *Zona ignea*, *Hoff.* *Ceinture dartreuse*, *F.* *Circinatus*, rounded ring-worm, is most commonly seen in children. *Dartre encroulée*, *F.* *Præputialis*, from *præputium*; the prepuce. *Iris*, rainbow worm; it is generally situated on the back of the hand or the palms and fingers, sometimes on the instep.

circiter diem vigesimam quintam separatam, cicatrice peculiare relictæ.

II. HERPES.—Vesiculæ, in plagulis discretis, basium inflammatione, cute inter plagulas parum mutata.—SPECIES.—*Ecphlysis herpes*, Good.
Herpes, Willan. Cull.
Dartre, F.
Phlyctænodes, *zoster*, *circinatus*, *labialis*, *præputialis*, *iris*.

III. RUPIA.*—Vesiculæ latæ, planiusculæ, non confluentes; circa basim leniter inflammatæ, progressu lentæ, profusio male moris succedente, in crustas, vel ulcera plus aut minus diffusa, desinentes. — SPECIES.—*Ecphlysis Rhypla*, Good.
Rupia, Bate.
simplex, *prominens*, *escharotica*.

* *Rupia*, from *ρῦπος*, *sordes*; this affection occurs most frequently in those who have been badly nourished or clothed, and much weakened by privations. It also often follows small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles. *Prominens*, having a thick elevated scab, not unlike the shell of a small limpet. *Escharotica*, from *σχαζω*, to scab over; it occurs in children and generally between the time of birth and the first dentition.

Heat Eruption. } IV. ECZEMA.*—An eruption of small vesicles, usually crowded together, without any inflammation round the bases, and not contagious.

ORDER VI.—SMALL TUMOURS.

Hard, circumscribed, permanent tumours on the skin, and generally with an alteration of its texture.

I. PHYMA.—A solid, pointed tumour, attended with redness, heat, and pain, and terminating by suppuration,

Wart. } II. VERRUCA.—A hard, dry, rough, insensible tumour.

Encysted Tumour. } III. MOLLUSCUM.—Numerous small tubercles, soft and permanent, without sensibility, slow in their development, sessile or hanging by small peduncles.

* *Eczema*, from *εἴλω*, *effervesco*; *solare*, is the effect of irritation from the direct rays of the sun or from the heated air. *Impetiginodes*, intimately allied to *impetigo*, and is produced by the irritation of various substances applied directly to the skin. *Acidum*, occurs frequently after exposure to cold; but its most remarkable variety arises from the irritation of mercury. *Ecsema mercuriale*, *Erythema mercuriale*.

IV. ECZEMA.—Visculæ parvæ, ple-
rumque in plagulis aggregatæ, nulla ba-
sium inflammatione, nulla contagione.—
SPECIES.—*solare, impetiginodes, rubrum*.

Eczema,
Willan. Bate.
Echauboulure, F.

ORD. VI.—TUBERULÆ.

Tumores cutis duri, circumscripti, permanetes, tex-
tura fere mutata.

I. PHYMA.*—Solidus cutis ac fasti-
giatus tumor, rubor, dolor, color, tandem
suppuratione abientes.

Phyma.
Willan. Saur

II. VERRUCA.—Tuberula, scabra, sic-
ca, dura, non sentiens.

Verruca.
Willan.
Verrue F.

III. MOLLUSCUM.†—Tumores plurimi,
lenti, sensu carentes, molles, sessiles vel a
collis tenuibus pensiles, perpetui.

Molluscum.
Willan. Biett.
Lupia.
Saur. Cull.

* *Phyma*, from *φύω*, to produce; a genus intended by *Willan* to comprise the lesser species of boil, and the carbuncle of authors.—*Bate. p. 273.*

† *Molluscum*, from *mollusca*, a nut with a soft shell.
This is a very rare affection, and is in general contagious.

White Scall. } IV. VITILIGO.—White shining tubercles, intermixed with shining pimples; creeping along the surface, which subside to the level of the cuticle, become flattened about the tenth day, and leave, the skin without hair.

Wheal. } V. ACNE.*—Distinct, hard inflamed tubercles, persisting for some time, appearing generally on the neck and face, and suppurating slowly.

VI. SYCOSIS.†—Soft, painful itching, tumours appearing at the roots of the hairs, and passing into suppuration.

VII. LUPUS.‡—Small flattish tumours, ending in ulcerations, chiefly of the nostrils, and lips, which penetrate deeply, and sometimes slowly cicatrize.

Black Leprosy. } VIII. ELEPHANTIASIS.—A thickened rough, rugous state of the skin, a falling off of the

* *Acne*, from *ἀκμή*. This affection is situated in the cutis vera, and occurs most frequently in the youth of both sexes; it has been considered a pustular disease by *M. Bielt*, and it is sometimes combined with an affection of the sebaceous follicles, whence the *Acne punctata*

† *Sycosis*, from *σῦκον*, a fig. Chronic pustular inflammation of the cutis vera at the bulbs of hairs, of the scalp and chin.

‡ *Lupus*, a wolf; so called from its destroying rapidly.

IV. *VITILIGO*.—*Tuberulæ candidæ*, { *Vitiligo*
 nitentes, lucidis papulis interspersis, ser- { *Willian. Bielt.*
 pentes, ad libellamque cutis paulatim subsi-
 dentes, intra decimum diem complanatæ, cutem qua
 pervagantur depilantes.

V. *ACNÆ*.—*Tuberulæ distinctæ*, du- { *Acne*.
 ræ, inflammatæ, faciem et colla præser- { *Bat. Bielt.*
 tim obtinentes, lente suppurantes.—*SPECIES*.—
Simplex, punctata, indurata, rosacea*.

VI. *SYCOSIS*.—*Tuberulæ molles*, do- { *Sycosis*.
 lentes, et prurientes, in capillitium et men- { *Bate*.
 tum suppurantes.—*SPECIES*.—*Menti, Capillitii*.

VII. *LUPUS*.—*Tuberulæ planiusculæ*, { *Lupus, Willan.*
 exulcerantes, cutem, præcipue alarum { *Bielt.*—*Cancer*
 nasi et labiorum, alte depascentes, ali- { *lupus, Sauv.*
 quando cicatrice sero relictæ. { *Noli me tangere.*

VIII. *ELEPHANTIASIS*.†—*Cutis crassa*, { *Elephantiasis*,
 rugosa, aspera; pilis destituta; facies et { *Willan. Cull.*
 { *Elephantiasis des*

* *Indurata, inveterate*; is a deeper seated affection of the cutis vera than *acne simplex*, it passes on more slowly to suppuration and generally leaves small scars. *Rosacea*, an affection of the cutis vera which commences with redness and a slight swelling of the nose and cheeks, and in general does not appear before the age of forty.—This variety of *acne* seldom suppurates, but when it does the sores are very intractable.

† *Elephantiasis*, from *ελεφας*, an elephant. *Elephant-skin*; it is in general supposed that the cutis vera is the seat of this disease.

hair, the prominent parts of the face are chiefly deformed by small tumours, which become insensible, and the voice is rough and nasal.

Yaws. } FRAMBÆSIA.*—Small tumours appearing on various parts of the body, and resembling the raspberry or mulberry.

ORDER VII.—SPOTS.

A permanent discoloration of the skin, its structure being generally altered.

Freckles. Sun-burn. } I. EPHELIS.—Tawny, smooth, and gregarious spots, appearing chiefly on the face, more rarely on the covered parts of the body.

Mother Spots. } II. NÆVUS.—Yellow, or brownish congenital spots, sometimes elevated above the skin.

Moles. } III. SPILUS.—Brown spots, often congenital, not increasing, and without sensibility.

† *Frambæsia*, from *framboise*, *F.* a raspberry. This disease has never been observed in this country, it prevails in Africa and the West Indies, and consists in a chronic inflammation of the cutis vera with the growth of a granular fungus.

partes eminentes tuberibus deformes, { Arabes. *Biett.*
tandem insensiles, vox rauca et nasalis. { Elephantiasis Indica.
Saur.

IX. FRAMBŒSIA.—Tuberulæ mori, { Frambœsia,
vel rubi idæi fructus referentes, in variis { Willan. *Cull. Biett.*
cutis partibus enatæ.

ORD. VII.—MACULÆ.

Decoloratio cutis permanens, textura fere mutata.

I. EPHELIS*—Maculæ subfuscæ, glabræ, corymbosæ, faciem præcipue, rarius partes tectas afficientes. { Ephelis,
Willan.

II. NÆVUS.—Maculæ congenitæ, flavæ, vel fuscæ, aliquando supra cutem elevatæ. { Nævus
Saur. Willan.
Envie, F.

III. SPILUS.†—Maculæ cutis fuscæ, sæpe congenitæ, sensu et incremento carentes. { Spilus,
Willan.
Tache. F.

* *Ephelis*, from *επι*, and *ηλιος*, the sun.

† *Spilus*, from *σπιλος*, macula.

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